

SENATE KILLS HIGH WAR PROFITS TAXES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The movement in the senate to conscript wealth to pay America's war bill suffered a final and decisive defeat yesterday afternoon. The Hollis amendment restoring the pre-war basis for computing war profits taxes, the La Follette 60 per cent war profits tax amendment and the Hollis 50 per cent war profits amendment were all voted down by the senate in rapid succession by overwhelming majorities.

The first Hollis amendment was defeated by a vote of 57 to 12, the second by a vote of 52 to 18, and the La Follette amendment by a vote of 50 to 18. The best showing the advocates of higher war profits taxes made throughout their fight was in yesterday's vote on the La Follette 60 per cent amendment, when they mustered 20 votes. The expected big gains on the 50 per cent amendment, but there was a falling off. Senators Borah, Tamm and Bennett of Florida switching to the other side because they feared the 50 per cent flat tax would permit some of the ultra-prosperous corporations to escape with less levies than proposed by the finance committee.

Will Fight to End
The senators advocating higher lev-

ies upon wealth last night declared their intention of continuing their fight until a final roll call on the bill is reached, but they have lost all hope of forcing any substantial changes in the bill, except possibly the elimination of some of the miscellaneous corporation and stamp taxes. The Bankhead amendment proposing levies running as high as 75 per cent on profits over 20 per cent, still remains unvoted, and it is not expected to produce as much revenue as the finance committee's rates it will receive little support outside the great southern senators, and probably will be rejected by a large majority.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire took the floor immediately after the senate adjourned yesterday to urge the adoption of his motion to restore the pre-war basis of the war profits tax as originally recommended by the finance committee. The committee's plan, which now stands as a part of the bill, provides that the exemption of normal profits allowed in computing war profits shall be based on the normal 10 per cent, not less than 6 per cent.

The New Hampshire senator disputed the soundness of the finance committee's scheme, which would be at the mercy of corporations because it would be practically impossible to make investigations necessary to determine whether the capital reported invested was bona fide. He predicted the treasury department would find itself at a great disadvantage in computing the war profits and said there was grave doubt whether the plan would yield as much revenue as was expected from it.

"We Need the Money"—Hollis
The pre-war basis, originally proposed by the committee, was a clear and understandable method of levying the war profits tax because the government had all available figures as to pre-war earnings. "Why should we be so thin skinned about taking these war profits?" demanded Senator Hollis. "We need the money and that's the place to get it."

Senator Hollis advocated a revenue bill to raise not less than \$4,000,000,000.

Senator Smoot defended the committee's plan. He declared that scores of large corporations would escape without paying a cent of war profits tax under Senator Hollis' plan. "The Ford automobile company for instance, which now pays a cent of war profits taxes if this motion were adopted," said Senator Smoot.

"We need the money and that's the place to get it," said Senator La Follette of Wisconsin at once brought up his 60 per cent amendment. The senate quickly

rejected it without debate. Senator Hollis then proposed his 50 per cent amendment, which he said would yield \$700,000,000 more revenue than the finance committee's program. Senator Kenyon of Iowa took the floor and urged the adoption of the amendment.

Say Bill Would Make Socialists

Senator Kenyon predicted that the revenue bill, in its present form, would "make more socialists than fighting men." He undertook to describe the "very clear line of cleavage" which he said existed in the senate over the bill.

"The line seems to be between a very large majority on one side and a very small remnant on the other," interrupted Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, sarcastically.

"Yes, in the United States senate," retorted Senator Kenyon, "but out in the country there are 100,000,000 people on our side."

The Iowa senator predicted the consumption taxes proposed in the bill would cause serious dissatisfaction among the people. "We must fight this war until we compel the Kaiser to take his bloody hands off Belgium," he said. "We must stay in it until we have removed the murderous menace of the Hohenzollerns." But he contended the consumption taxes would cause discontent in the country, and contentment of the people, he insisted, "is just as essential to the winning of the war as prosperous business."

"The poor people of this country, already overburdened with the high prices of necessities, cannot pay another cent of taxes," he said. "The rejection of the Hollis amendment, because, he declared, it would take less money from some of the exceedingly prosperous corporations than the finance committee's rates. He named the Du Pont Powder company, the United States Steel corporation and the Bethlehem Steel corporation, which would pay less war taxes under the Hollis amendment than under the committee's schedule.

U. S. Steel Nets 470 Millions

Senator Johnson of California interrupted him to call his attention to figures furnished to the senate yesterday by Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, on the earnings of the United States Steel corporation.

"The chairman of the finance committee estimated that the profits of the U. S. Steel corporation for 1917 would be \$479,000,000," said Senator Johnson. "He also stated that this tax would take \$183,000,000 from the steel corporation. The steel corporation's pre-war profits averaged \$68,000,000. Its war profits would be \$427,000,000. On its whole earnings, therefore, I have figured out, it would pay a tax of 37 per cent, plus, while on its war profits it would pay 42 per cent, plus. So you see a 40 per cent tax does not mean 60 per cent. It is a snare and a delusion."

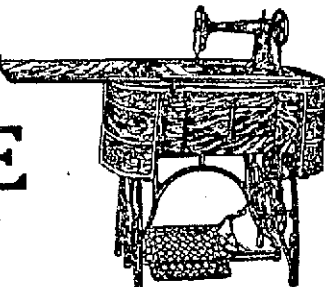
The 18 senators who voted for the Hollis 50 per cent amendment, the final test of strength were: Ashurst, Chamberlain, Grann, Hollis, Huston, Johnson of California, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of Washington, Kendrick, Kenyon, King, Kirby, La

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None Other "Just as Good"

Follette, McKellar, McNary, Myers, Norris and Thompson.

Senators who voted to restore the pre-war basis of the war profits tax as originally recommended by the finance committee, were: Borah, Brady, Chamberlain, Grann, Hollis, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, Kirby, La Follette, Myers and Phelan.

of high wages, and Mr. Donovan asked if it is not a fact that the high wages are due to the war.

Mr. Charbonneau replied: "That may or may not be true, but it makes no difference what the cause is, the fact is that there is no appreciable social unrest. Many workmen own their own automobiles today, in fact, a Lowell manufacturer has been obliged to provide parking space for the automobiles of his employees."

"But even if there were a great social unrest, what is there to indicate that the initiative and referendum would do any work with it? They say it has done well in certain western states, and while that contention is open to argument, even if their claim were true it would be indicative of nothing so far as Massachusetts is concerned, for in none of those states are conditions anything like the conditions found in Massachusetts."

Private Phaidia Roux of Battery F and Miss Marie F. Lemay were married Sunday at St. Joseph's rectory by Rev. Louis Bachand, O.M.I. The couple were attended by Joseph Roux and J. B. Demers. At the close of the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roux, 20 White street.

Supervisory Postoffice Employees Urge Govt. to Raise Compensation

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5.—A resolution adopted at the tenth annual convention of the National Association of Supervisory Postoffice Employees in session here urges the government to raise the minimum compensation from \$800 to \$900 and eventually to \$1000 per year. Low wages imperil the efficiency of the service, it was claimed.

OPPOSED TO INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Special to The Sun.

STATE HOUSE, Boston, September 5.—Delegate Henry V. Charbonneau of Lowell addressed his fellow delegates yesterday in opposition to the initiative and referendum, basing his opposition upon a contention that there is no such social unrest as has been pictured by advocates of the measure, and even if it were existent, the initiative and referendum would not operate to do away with it.

Mr. Charbonneau was closely followed by the delegates, many of whom changed their seats in order to miss none of his arguments. He said in part:

"The proponents of this measure have based their arguments upon the proposition that there is a great social



HENRY V. CHARBONNEAU

unrest and that the initiative and referendum would do away with it. There has also been heard from them some complaint that there is an unequal distribution of wealth.

"Is the unequal distribution of wealth a condition peculiar to Massachusetts? Is there no other state in which some men are richer than their fellow men? I do not hesitate to state that in my opinion there is no other state in the union in which there is greater equality of opportunity; if some men profit by their opportunities, while others do not, it is due to their own ability. Every delegate here knows that the state is full of contractors who began life as day laborers."

"There is some social unrest, to be sure, but there is less today than there has been for a long period of years. To make complaint that my own judgment on that matter is correct, I have conferred with my fellow delegates from Lowell and they agree with me that in our own city, one of the greatest industrial centers, there has been at any time in the past twenty years."

Delegate Donovan of Springfield inquired why this was so, to which Mr. Charbonneau replied that it is because

of the fact that only through the initiative and referendum can there be real rule of the people, yet they provide that no question shall go upon the ballot except upon petition of not less than 25,000 voters, obtained in not less than four counties. What class of people will be able to get such a number of signatures? Surely the workers in our mills cannot afford either the time or the money. As a matter of fact no questions would be submitted to the people except through the efforts of organized capital or organized labor, and my experience has led me to believe that in such matters organized capital would be far more successful."

"Under the proposed system with what we have now, bear in mind that no measure could be acted upon until it was petitioned for by 25,000 voters. Under our present system the most humble worker in our mills, or in any walk of life, has only to draw up a petition, sign it with his own name, and it is before the legislature and it must be considered by the legislature."

"One of the great difficulties with the initiative and referendum, as proposed, is that no feasible method has yet been suggested for making amendments in the first draft of a law. Two of the most important laws of this state, from the standpoint of the laboring man, are the workmen's compensation law and the law relative to mechanics' liens. Both were passed several years ago, yet in 1916 the legislature found it necessary to make six changes in the compensation law, and two changes in the lien law. If either of those laws had been passed by the people, under the initiative, they could not have been made except by another vote of the people."

"Mr. Walker of Brookline, the chief sponsor for the initiative and referendum, said this was not true, and maintained that the legislature may amend, or even repeal any act passed by the people. Mr. Charbonneau replied that he had great respect for Mr. Walker's opinion, but added: 'I have more regard for the decisions of the supreme court, and I understand that the court has decided that once passed by the people cannot be changed in any respect except by the people.'"

"It is generally admitted, he continued, 'that the laws of Massachusetts are excellent, and to such an extent that they are copied by the legislatures in many other states. A gentleman who has served in both houses of the New Hampshire legislature has told me it is not at all unusual in that state to enact a law which is copied word for word from a statute book of Massachusetts. Are we to turn our backs upon this proud record of Massa-

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chussets, to discard that which has helped to make her great, and the very soul of certain persons that there is social unrest, when it is clear that such is not the fact?

"The records show that the constitution of Massachusetts has been amended once in 25 months on an average, and when needed amendments are so easily obtained, I maintain that there is no social unrest, and we should change the present system."

HOYT.

MATRIMONIAL

Henry J. Fontaine and Miss Blanche F. Arseneault were married Monday at St. Joseph's church, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Armand Baron, O.M.I. Philippe H. Fontaine and William Arseneault acted as witnesses. Following the ceremony a reception took place at the home of the bride, 324 Alton street. The couple will make their home at 52 race street.

Boucher—Hiver

Ferdinand Boucher and Miss Adeline Rivet were married Monday at St. Joseph's church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Augustin Gratton, O.M.I. The witnesses were Moise Dumais and L. Rivet. At the close of the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the groom, I Regina place. Mr. and Mrs. Boucher will make their home at 90 Alton street.

Allard—Lamoureux
Damase G. Allard and Miss Flore Lamoureux were married Monday at St. Joseph's rectory by Rev. Louis Bachand, O.M.I. The couple were attended by F. Allard and Edouard Lamoureux.

Roux—Lemay
Private Phaidia Roux of Battery F and Miss Marie F. Lemay were married Sunday at St. Joseph's rectory by Rev. Louis Bachand, O.M.I. The couple were attended by Joseph Roux and J. B. Demers. At the close of the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roux, 20 White street.

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CONDITIONS IN SERBIA ARE DEPLORABLE

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Economic conditions in Serbia are deplorable and are growing worse every day, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Serbian press bureau in London. The Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians are said to have captured all of this year's harvest which was very abundant. The inhabitants have been deprived of foodstuffs and most families have but one loaf of bread a week. Meat, lard, butter and spices are unavailable.

There is virtually no milk in Serbia and children who are dependent on this food are dying by the thousands. A great number of families whose members perished in the war are doomed to starve.

Interned Serbians and prisoners of war in Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria are dying from hunger and various diseases. According to private information, 80,000 have perished in Austria and Hungary.

REPORT GOETHALS IN BOSTON
BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Gen. Goethals, former head of the federal shipping corporation, was in Boston yesterday, according to a person who knows him well, and he may be here today, for when last seen he was trying in vain to get a parlor car seat on a New York train. But parlor car seats are hard things to get now, even for prominent army officers. So, unless General Goethals went over on the night boat, he probably stayed over night in Boston.

Disease consumed like fuel before the hungry flames by using Dows Diarrhoea and Cholera Syrup for all summer complaints. All druggists.

Everybody who has read The Sun's Sunday Supplement, published on Saturday, has words of praise for it.

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Factory output two hundred thousand daily. Largest selling brand of 100 Cigars in the world. Factory, Manchester, N. H.

Lowell, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1917

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Thursday Morning Specials TO CLOSE OUT

\$1.98 WHITE SKIRTS. To close out. \$1.00
\$2.98 and \$3.98 WHITE SKIRTS. To close out. \$1.98
\$5.00 FIBRE SILK SWEATERS (4 only). To close out. \$2.98
\$1.98 KHAKI OVERALLS. To close out. 50c
\$7.50 and \$10.00 WASH DRESSES. To close out. \$5.00
\$5.00 and \$6.00 WASH DRESSES. To close out. \$3.98
\$10.00 BLACK TAFFETA SKIRTS. To close out. \$7.50
\$7.98 WHITE SERGE SKIRTS. To close out. \$5.98
\$1.98 SMOCKS. To close out. 98c
98c MIDDY BLOUSES. To close out. 69c
98c LINGERIE WAISTS. To close out. 69c
79c WHITE PLISSE PETTICOATS. To close out. 49c
\$15.00 TAFFETA DRESSES. To close out. \$10.00
\$5.98 LINGERIE DRESSES. To close out. \$3.98
\$7.50 and \$10.00 LINGERIE DRESSES. To close out. \$5.00

Cloak Department

Second Floor

The Underpriced Basement

DRY GOODS SECTION PALMER STREET

BLEACHED COTTON—50 pieces of extra good quality Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide; 12½c value. Thursday Special Price 10c Yard

OSSIPE COTTON—One bale of Ossipe Cotton, 36 inches wide, good strong quality; 16c value. Thursday Special Price 12½c Yard

BLEACHED SHEETS—20 dozen good quality Bleached Sheets, soft finish and seamless; 90c value. Thursday Special Price 89c Each

CRETONNE—Mill remnants of Cretonne, in a large assortment of patterns and colors; 15c value on the piece. Thursday Special Price 10c Yard

PONGEE—Mill remnants of fine Pongee in assorted patterns; 25c value on the piece. Thursday Special Price 12½c Yard

TURKISH TOWELS—50 dozen Bleached Turkish Towels; 17c value. Thursday Special Price 11c Each

TOWELING—Large mill remnants of linen finish Toweling; 10c value. Thursday Special Price 6½c Yard

READY-TO-WEAR SECTION MERRIMACK STREET

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—40 dozen Children's Dresses, odd lots and samples, direct from the manufacturer, made in large assortment of new styles; 75c to \$1.00 value. Thursday Special Price 50c Each

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS—Ladies' Night Gowns, made of extra good quality nainsook with lace and embroidery trimming; 50c value. Thursday Special Price 35c Each

MEN'S FURNISHING SECTION PALMER STREET

MEN'S HOSE—100 dozen Men's Cotton Hose, black, heavy quality; 15c value. Thursday Special Price 12½c

THE FISH CAR

LOCATED COR. WESTERN AVE. AND FLETCHER ST.

We will have plenty of fresh fish. Come early and avoid the rush. Car open for business Thursday at 2 p. m. Car open for business Friday at 5 a. m. until noon.

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A. G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

To the workers in "Patriotic Gardens"—How are your Red Cross Pumpkins getting along? They ought to keep growing for several weeks yet. Prizes for the biggest, for the best and for the most grown from our seed.

Butterick's Patterns

Now moved to the Palmer Street Store beside the Dress Goods. All Fall Fashions Are Ready—Palmer St. Aisle, Circle

Two cases of Best Quality OUTING FLANNEL REMNANTS, in good desirable lengths, 36 inches wide, per yard

17 Cents

4000 Yards NEW FALL CHALLIES, 36 inches wide, in very handsome patterns, suitable for House Dresses and Kimonos, per yard

19 Cents

Two cases VICTORIA SERGE, 36 inches wide, fleeced lined, in a new and up-to-date assortment of patterns. Per yard

25 Cents

PALMER STREET CENTRE AISLE

COTE'S AUTO LIVERY and TAXI SERVICE

GARAGE 39 MIDDLE STREET. TEL. 1829-W Seven Passenger Cars. Will Go Anywhere.

THE PRESENT DUTY OF THE SCHOOLS

"Not only must the world be made safe for democracy," says Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, "but democracy must be made safe for the world. The former end, it appears, must be achieved by force of arms. The latter end, that of making democracy a safe instrument in the hands of our future citizenship, must be achieved through the education of the youth. To this end the public school system of America is dedicated."

"In the school year about to open, Massachusetts will play her large part in the work of public education. She will enroll approximately seven hundred thousand of her youth in public schools, and she will expend about \$20,000,000 for public education. This undertaking is so serious that no effort should be spared to make it, in the highest degree, effective. In this critical time, when all institutions are subjected to unusual strain, it is particularly the duty of all patriotic citizens as well as of interested parents to promote school attendance and to prevent interference with the school program. Children are not needed in the industries of today so much as they will be required as trained men and women in the industries and civic activities of the future. Wherever there is any doubt as to whether the youth should attend school or go to work, let his future have the benefit of the doubt, and the investment be made for years afterward rather than for the immediate present. From the experience of the countries of Europe we should learn that now, more than ever, education in America should not be curtailed, but rather extended and taken more seriously. To keep the youth

In school and to keep the schools at the highest possible standard of efficiency are the best assurance of this generation to the safety of the democracy of the next.

The schools must, however, be in the position of learning their lessons from the events of the time. Remembering that education is a long-term task, and that incidental and temporary changes are to be avoided, we appreciate the fact that recent events have clearly shown how our educational activities may be improved. For example, the which has been taught incidentally and somewhat sporadically, ought at once to be emphasized and taught in an appropriate manner in all schools. The movements for conservation and investments for the sake of the government present to the school authorities and teachers rich opportunity for teaching thrift. Physical education, too, long neglected, should be extended along the lines recommended by the recent special board on physical training, and made a serious and effective part of the school program. Courses in home economics, hitherto available to a relatively small proportion of the girls of our schools, should be at once extended, and at the earliest possible date, made a required part of the education of all girls. History and civics should be treated less as detached, textbook subjects, and more vitally in connection with the affairs of community, state and nation.

"The welding of all the elements of our citizenship into a positive, but not a narrow, Americanism is a task to which the American public school has for a century and more successfully addressed itself. In a more intensive, more vital, more effective manner the schools must grasp the opportunities of this school year for quickening their own activities for inspiring the youth of today, and for making more certain the success of the democracy of the future."

"Richards," The Sun's own Washington correspondent and other noted writers from the nation's capital are regular contributors to the Sunday Supplement of The Sun published each Saturday.

WOMAN WRITER VISITS ROOKIES' CAMP

BY MARIE BARNETT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—The conductor called "Fort Harrison"

I looked out the window and saw a group of Sammies crowding about the car seeking their friends.

Some were flabby, with an office pallor. They had just entered the camp. Others, pale and flabby three months earlier, before they started wearing khaki, were brown and hardened. And then, there were the furrowed army men who had fought under Roosevelt at San Juan and Pershing on the border.

I saw a group of uniformed boys—true Americans—playing ball on an impromptu diamond.

A newly commissioned captain and his young wife took me about the fort in their automobile.

The boys get up at 5 a. m. and the day's routine begins. There are "acting up" exercises, which we call calisthenics. There are study hours and field maneuvers. The process of "hardening" is begun on the new and tender Sammies. But for the men who are not fatigued by a nine-mile tramp with a 40-pound pack, there are sometimes whole days of actual warfare in the field. A command is given something like this:

"The enemy is planning an offensive against Indianapolis. You are to intercept and rout them."

Wearing colors to designate the two sides, the battle begins. Every phase of war is introduced but actual bloodshed. They fight in trenches, they jump over barbed wire entanglements, they have artillery attacks and hand-to-hand encounters.

There are 4000 regular army men at the fort. And there are the 2700 boys of the second officer's training camp, just opened.

Every evening, during the leisure hour, wives, mothers, sisters, sweethearts of the soldiers, come swarming to the post some of them crossing many states to be located temporarily with their menfolk. They carry baskets of fruit and home-made things to eat, and separate themselves into hundreds of little groups on the semi-circular lawn, or in the shade of the neighborhood woods, until the bugle call summons the Sammies for parade.

"I have been here at the same hour waiting for George each day for the last three months," a woman told me. "He is going to Louisville, now, and I find myself wondering why the fort continues since he isn't connected with it any more."

That about explains the general sentiment. There exists, for each woman who visits there, just one Sammie, and the fort exists for him.

There was the strangely quiet and tender greeting of a stalwart soldier and a little wife with a baby

tugging at her skirts and another in her arms.

There was a sweet young girl whose brave lips quivered in spite of her as her passionate fingers sought the hand of her blue-eyed Sammie. I wondered if it were a sweetheart or a bride.

LICENSE COMMISSION

The regular meeting of the license commission was held last night, out the hearing on the complaint against the Harrison hotel, for alleged violation of the condition of the license, was postponed until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, counsel for Mr. Harris stating that the latter was unable to be present.

There are three hearings scheduled for Friday night, they being those on complaints against the licensees of St. Charles and Arlington hotels and Old Washington tavern.

Considerable routine business was transacted, favorable action being taken on applications of Rosalie Mages of 82 Tilden street for a license to sell ice cream, soda water and confectionery on the Lord's day. A common victualer's license was granted to E. W. Telleferro at the Y.M.C.A. building in Merrimack street, and an express license to John A. Sables of 103 Orleans street. Peter Logas of 120 Suffolk street had his hawker and peddler's license renewed.

Plant Juice Man Tells the Story

Quotes Testimonials of Well-Known Lowell Citizens to Substantiate His Claims.

In an interview yesterday, The Plant Juice Man, who has his headquarters at Dows, the Drugist's in Merrimack Square, where he is introducing the new herbal stomach remedy, Plant Juice, said:

"If people would only realize that 90 per cent. of all the ills that human flesh is heir to are directly traceable to that much abused organ, the stomach, and when the digestive organs are not properly performing the work which nature has assigned them, then nutrition, which is absolutely essential to the recovery of other diseased parts, will be lacking, and there can be no permanent relief. It usually begins from weakness, from a lack of vital activity in the secretory glands of the stomach; from a want of sufficient gastric juice, hence a remedy that will restore the health of the stomach, with vitality, will remove the cause, and the dreadful symptoms, which denote stomach, liver and kidney trouble will vanish."

Plant Juice stimulates the secretory glands, attacks and destroys all poisons in the blood, corrects diseased conditions of the stomach, liver and kidneys and restores them to normal condition. This contention is verified daily by scores of local people in signed testimonials. One of the most recent is that of Mr. Charles Terry, of No. 85 Lakeview avenue, who is employed in one of the largest plush mills in the country. He said:

"I have been troubled for the past ten years with costiveness; could not digest my food; in fact could only keep the highest kind of food in my stomach; had terrible pains from gas and suffered agony after eating; I could not sleep, was nervous and dizzy, and seemed to have no ambition or energy to do my work. I had tried many different medicines but none of them gave me any permanent relief, and I had heard so much about your Plant Juice that I finally got a bottle and began to take it. Now after ten days, I am glad to state, for the benefit of others who suffer, that I never felt better in my life; my bowels are regular, I sleep well and have not a pain nor ache. I am feeling stronger and more active than I have for years. I most highly recommend Plant Juice."

The Plant Juice Man is at Dows, The Drugist's, in Merrimack Square, where he is holding meetings to the public, and introducing and explaining the merits of this remedy.

Penn Paste Flour

Is unexcelled for wall paper hanging and interior decorating. It makes what you can use.

A paste free from lumps and gritty, that will not mix or work short, and will flow evenly off your brush without dragging.

A paste that remains wet and allows several strips of paper to be pasted without drying on the edges before they are hung.

An elastic paste with plenty of slide that will allow enough time to easily match and butt up each strip without wrinkling the paper.

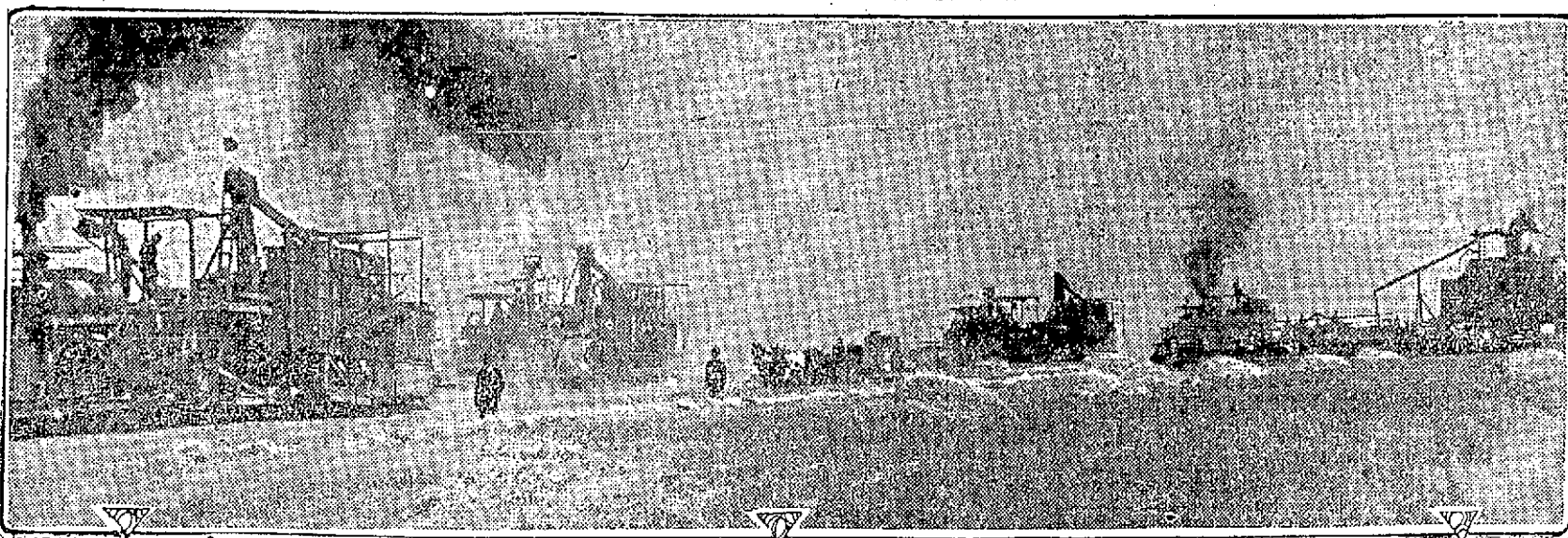
A paste having extra spreading capacity, that will hang more rolls of wall paper than you have been in the habit of setting using any other paste.

300-lb. Bbl. at 12c lb. 100-lb. 12½c, 50-lb. 13½c. 10 to 25 lbs. 14½c and less than 10 lbs. 15c the lb.

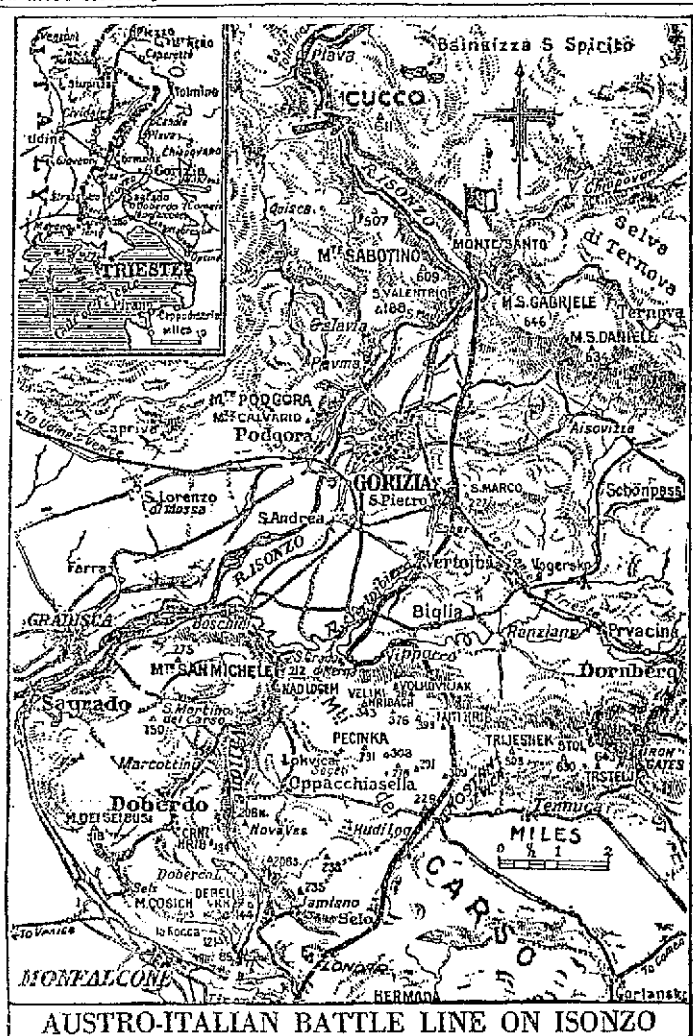
Free City Motor Delivery

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63 MARKET STREET

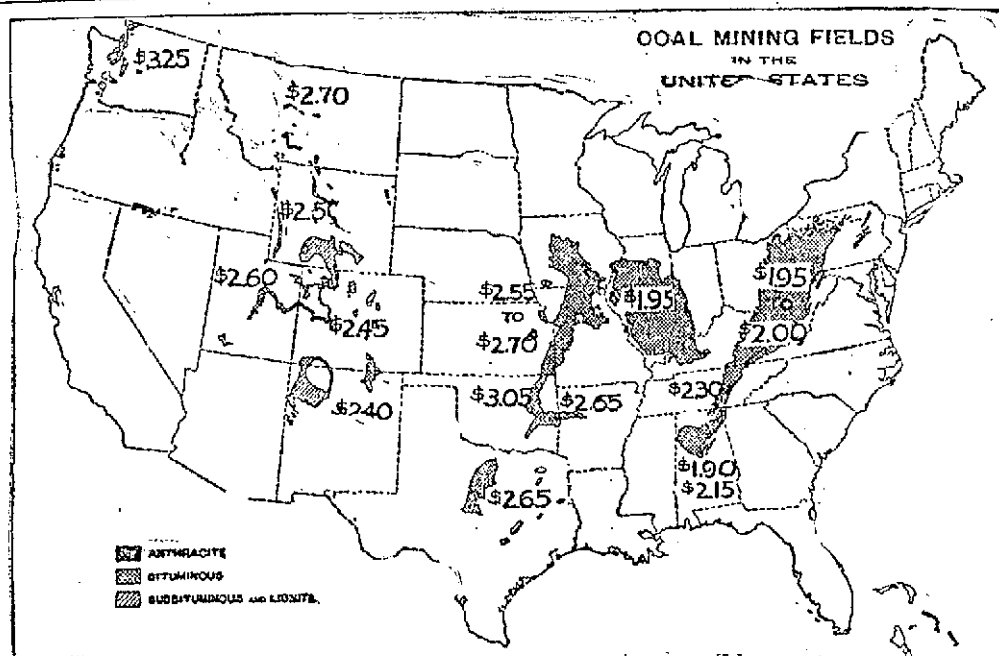


ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S WHEAT SQUADRONS GOING INTO ACTION AGAINST KAISERDOM
The gigantic scale of harvesting operations on big Western grain fields is here shown, this squadron of combined reaper and thresher machines having recently garnered a crop of wheat valued at \$1,000,000 from a 22,000-acre California ranch. It's a picture that will hardly make the Kaiser smile.



AUSTRO-ITALIAN BATTLE LINE ON ISONZO

The map reproduced herewith shows, in the heavy black line, the Austro-Italian battle line along the Isonzo river. The inserted smaller map shows the vicinity of Trieste, the important port for possession of which the Italians are battling. It is predicted that the fall of Trieste will mean the collapse of Austria-Hungary. The Bainsizza plateau, at the extreme north in the larger map, has been the scene of some of the hardest of the recent fighting.



FIND YOUR COAL PRICE ON THE MAP

President Wilson's coal prices at the mines, in each of the great coal areas, are shown in the accompanying map. They are really just four great coal fields.

THE APPALACHIAN FIELD supplies the east, south and part of the west. For it the president fixed prices of \$1.95 and \$2.00, except for Tennessee (\$2.30) and Alabama (\$2.35 and \$2.15) with special prices up to \$2.40 for high grade steam coals.

THE ILLINOIS-INDIANA FIELD, flat prices of \$1.95, except for the third vein of Illinois which can charge \$2.40.

THE IOWA-MISSOURI-KANSAS FIELD, prices from \$2.55 to \$2.70, with a special price in the Oklahoma district of \$3.05.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FIELD, prices from \$2.40 for New Mexico to \$2.70 for Montana, and \$2.25 for the small Washington field.

How these prices compare with the 1915 average is shown herewith. The X sign indicates the percentage of increase in greater than the figure shown, on account of allowance of higher prices for special coals.

| | Price fixed by President. | Average Price, 1915. | Per cent increase over 1915 price. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Pennsylvania | \$2.00 | \$1.96 | 50 |
| Maryland | 2.00 | 1.28 | 56 |
| West Virginia | 2.00 | .97 | 106X |
| West Virginia (New River) | 2.15 | | |
| Virginia | 2.00 | .98 | 101 |
| Ohio | 2.00 | 1.08 | 85X |
| Ohio (Thin vein) | 2.35 | | |
| Kentucky | 1.95 | 1.01 | 98X |
| Kentucky (Jellico) | 2.40 | | |
| Alabama (big seam) | 1.90 | 1.28 | 49X |
| Alabama (Pratt, Jager & Corona) | 2.15 | | |
| Alabama (Cahaba and Black Creek) | 2.40 | | |
| Tennessee (East) | 2.30 | 1.13 | 103 |
| Tennessee (Jellico) | 2.40 | | |
| Indiana | 1.95 | 1.10 | 77 |
| Illinois | 1.95 | 1.10 | 77X |
| Illinois (third vein) | 2.40 | | |
| Arkansas | 2.65 | 1.78 | 48 |
| Iowa | 2.70 | 1.78 | 51 |
| Kansas | 2.55 | 1.68 | 53 |
| Missouri | 2.70 | 1.68 | 59 |
| Oklahoma | 3.05 | 2.01 | 51 |
| Texas | 2.65 | 1.63 | 61 |
| Colorado | 2.45 | 1.58 | 55 |
| Montana | 2.70 | 1.62 | 66 |
| New Mexico | 2.40 | 1.41 | 68 |
| Wyoming | 2.50 | 1.48 | 71 |
| Utah | 2.60 | 1.85 | 65 |
| Washington | \$2.25 | 2.17 | 60 |

FALLS DEAD WHEN SON WINS BALL GAME

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—It was the ninth inning. The game stood 2 to 2 against the home team. Two men were out and William Koch, Jr., came to bat.

In the crowd that had gathered in the ball park on the old Morris park estate in The Bronx yesterday afternoon, where this critical situation developed, was William Koch, Sr. He was 34 years old and a baseball fan.

PREFERS DRIVING AMBULANCE FOR ARMY IN FRANCE TO MOTOR TRUCK HERE

Miss Helen Owen, who recently returned from France, where she had been driving an ambulance on the

front, has returned to New York and has obtained a position driving a truck. After her first day's experience with New York's traffic, she said she would rather be on the front driving an ambulance.

He found his father dead.

Heart disease had asserted itself and the excitement of the moment in a local hero was too much for the old baseball fan.

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READING THE STARS

of the real, twenty-four karat kind. He was fond of the sport, proud of his boy and always ready with a whoop or a cheer for a play that made his team feel like it had friends behind it.

William, the junior, belonged to a club of local youngsters that played under no particular name any game, but which came along and thought it could take the laurels from the Bronx boys. No strange and unnamed young men had come to dispute supremacy with them.

The two men were out, one man was on base and one run was needed to tie the score in the ninth. Young William picked a bat with great care. He faced the pitcher with the confidence of youth.

"Strike one," called the umpire. The pitcher wound up again. He sent one over the plate with a snap and there came a report that sounded like a rifle in full play. The ball sped on and on over the head of the center fielder. The man on base ran home and young Koch made the circuit of the bases.

When he came in his comrades took him on their shoulders and paraded him as a hero. Among the cheering folk was the old Mr. Koch. Everybody lost sight of the older man in the general solicitation that followed the home run until somebody called out that a man had fallen in the crowd. Young Koch ran over to see what had happened.

He found his father dead.

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MISSING FROM HOME

John Henri Dumont, aged 17 years, of 1249 Main street, Worcester, and formerly of this city has been missing from his home since Aug. 23 and although the police of Worcester, Washington, Lowell, Springfield and Southbridge have been keeping a close watch for him, no news has been received as to his whereabouts since the day he disappeared.

Mr. Dumont resided in this city several years and last April he went to Worcester where he made his home with his grandmother, Mrs. Emeline Daigault. On Aug. 23 he was sent out on an errand by his grandmother and failed to return.

An eight-page illustrated Sunday supplement is given away free with Saturday's editions of The Sun—don't miss it.

HELPING HOOVER? you bet I am, says Corn food for me—Post Toasties

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Dental Work That Will Last and Look Natural

Scientifically made, this Roofless Plate is admittedly the best achievement of dental skill. Far ahead of all other plates, adheres to the gums as if it were a part of them. Eat anything you like and it will not drop. Holds like an anchor.

All work is performed by the newest and most up-to-date methods, with modern Electrical appliances and made absolutely Painless by a NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

But the highest priced is not always the best. Price and quality don't always go together. You'll find them in my work. I am not competing with cheap dental establishments.

I have but one price and that is a reasonable price, for first class work, made of the best materials money can buy and guarantee every piece of work going out of my office.

D. S. HORNSTEIN

A Careful DENTIST For Particular People.

116 CENTRAL ST. Strand Building Open Evenings

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WYMAN'S EXCHANGE

Bankers and Brokers

SECOND FLOOR

TELL UNITED STATES TO GET ON WITH WAR

By KENNETH W. PAYNE
DUBLIN, Ireland, Sept. 5.—The great Irish convention held here to form a workable constitution for the Emerald Isle has at last got its machinery oiled and going.

It is the war's first "peace conference." Factions that for centuries have fought each other with words and sometimes guns are now assembled peacefully to settle their differences by negotiation.

This convention is veiled under legal restrictions as to secrecy, and outcasted in thrill by the war news from France and Flanders.

But how is it working? And what are its prospects?

These questions I came here from London to answer for the Americans over whose grave interest in Ireland the English have been so concerned.

It is generally agreed that the solution of the Irish question is a vitally important part of post-war problems. World peace, the league of nations, freedom of the seas, the rights of nationalities, Britain's trade—all these are more or less closely touched by the Irish problem.

I have talked with the leaders of every party, and with at least a dozen of the most prominent delegates to the convention. The lasting impression received from these meetings is that the delegates themselves, after getting their work in hand, were surprised to find it had possibilities of success.

They had arrived in a state of considerable gloom. Dublin had not shown as much interest in the opening of the convention as it did in the race held the same day.

Sinn Fein held aloof, and claimed to represent a majority of the Irish people. Surrounded by this pall of pessimism, the convention assembled, and to its own astonishment it has now felt the unmistakable thrill of hope.

For the first time in the seven centuries through which the Irish problem has been unresolved, Irishmen on Irish soil representing practically every shade of opinion have met to thresh their problem out face to face—and to their own surprise they seem to be coming to the opinion that their differences are not insurmountable after all.

Among the more prominent of the members of the convention with whom I have talked are Sir Horace Plunkett, its chairman; Dr. J. P. Mahony, provost of Trinity college, Dublin; Sir William Goulding and Lord Middleton, unionists; Joseph Devlin, M.P., a nationalist; George Russell, Irish author of considerable note; Andrew Jameson, representing the unionist; James J. Clancy, M.P., and Captain Stephen Gwynn, M.L., both nationalists.

Comments on the proceedings of the convention have been forbidden under the defense of the realm act. But here are a few random quotations from various of the delegates, given in private conversation, and showing what the general situation is and how the winners blow.

A unionist: "We have come together without preconceived prejudices, and are sincerely trying to hammer the whole thing out."

John Redmond: "The auspicious organization of the convention raises hopes that its deliberations will lead to the early realization of a united and self-governing Ireland."

A nationalist: "Sinn Fein, refusing to recognize the convention claims to represent a majority of the nation. But I believe it certain that while the Sinn Feiners have been by no means elected, in the case of a general election they would find they did not have the majority of the Irish people with them."

Joseph Devlin: "The Irish have always needed responsibility. Now the responsibility for solving their own problem has been put upon them, and I believe they will rise successfully to the occasion."

Most of the delegates discussed hopefully the possibility of mapping out a form of a home rule similar to that of Canada or of South Africa. Some suggested there might be three provinces, with local self-government and a common parliament to sit in Dublin.

It was suggested that to Ulster it would be more satisfactory if the powers of the general parliament were kept in Westminster.

"That question is the rock on which we may yet split," said a nationalist. "But we are more hopeful of an understanding than we have ever been before."

The Sinn Fein party has announced its policy as a demand for absolute independence for Ireland. Its program is to win as many seats in parliament as possible, have the winners set up their own parliament in Ireland instead of going to Westminster, and while carrying on its propaganda for an Irish republic, to refrain from out-

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KENNETH PAYNE

breaks like that of Easter, 1916, and to try to present its case to the peace conference of the powers after the war.

The delegates to the convention seemed nearly unanimous in disputing the possibility of the question ever appearing before the peace conference. They expected their constitution would prove satisfactory to the vast majority of the Irish people despite the Sinn Fein propaganda.

While the whole problem is being thrashed out, a general armistice seems to have been proclaimed.

The Sinn Fein flag—purple the initials J. H. meaning Irish Republic—is allowed to fly from an election headquarters only a few blocks away from the convention hall. On one side of the hall is a banner of destruction caused by the famous Easter uprising.

On the other the work of construction, the building of a new constitution to the recurrence of such troubles, is now going on in an atmosphere of unexpected optimism.

"I have you any message for America?" I asked one of the most prominent members of the convention.

"Yes," he said. "I'd like to get on with the war. The Irish question is no longer acute, for now quietly and slowly Irishmen themselves are trying to work it out together. The impossible is always possible in Ireland—even perhaps the solution of the Irish question."

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WAR INCREASES THE DEMAND FOR LABOR

Special to The Sun
STATE HOUSE, Boston, Sept. 5.—An appreciable increase in the demand for labor in all of the principal industries in Massachusetts except shoe and shoe manufacturing followed the transition from a peace to a war basis in the United States, according to a report issued today by the state bureau of statistics, with reference to employment conditions for the quarter ending June 30.

To a limited extent, the report says, "there was a falling off in certain non-military activities, but, on the other hand, the placing of increasingly large contracts by the government has made necessary the employment of many additional workmen in the production of military supplies, and this increase in the demand for labor, together with the withdrawal from industry of large numbers of men who have enlisted for active service, has almost wholly absorbed any surplus of labor appearing in those industries and trades which have been adversely affected by the participation of this country in the war."

Returns received by the bureau from 379 labor organizations covering 145,829 members, show that 3.4 per cent of the total membership were unemployed for all causes, this being an increase of slightly more than one per cent as compared with March 30, 1917, but the increase is almost wholly attributable to the fact that 4352 shoe workers were out of employment in Lynn. The percentage unemployed on account of lack of work was 3.5, as compared with 3.7 for the period closing March.

Only two cities, Lynn and Haverhill, showed abnormal numbers of unemployed, and in both cases the condition was due to lack of work in shoe factories. Lynn reported 4880 members, or 40.4 per cent, out of work, while in Haverhill the number was 2525, and the percentage 32.3. For other cities the percentages were: Holyoke, 9.8; Salem, 7.1; Brockton, 5.7; Fall River, 6.1; Worcester, 6.3; New Bedford, 5.7; Gloucester, 5.2; Boston, 4.1; Fitchburg, 3.7; Lowell, 3.4; Taunton, 3.1; Pittsfield, 2.7; Lawrence, 2.3; Springfield, 1.7; and Cambridge and Quincy, 1.5.

Of conditions in the textile industry the report says: "At the close of June the percentage unemployed, based on returns from 52 labor organizations having an aggregate membership of 11,112, was 4.5, as compared with 4.5 at the close of March, and with 3.1 at the close of June, 1916. While the returns do not cover a very large proportion of the textile operatives in the state, they include organizations which may be considered as fairly representative of the industry, and the present very low percentage may, therefore, be considered indicative of the unusual prosperity prevailing in the industry as a whole. With the exception of a comparatively large number of loomknives and mulespinners in New Bedford, very few employees in any of the important textile centers were reported as unemployed."

"In general it may be said with reference to the textile industry throughout the entire country that, at the close of June there were fewer, if any, mills that were not operating on full time, and this satisfactory condition promised to continue during the duration of the war. A large number of mills were being operated overtime, but some mills, particularly those manufacturing cotton goods, had discontinued night work because of a lack of even fairly capable operatives. According to a report prepared by the secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, it appeared that, on June 1, 13 per cent of the looms, 5 per cent of the wooden spindles, and 16.7 per cent of the worsted spindles in the United States were idle. A considerable part of this textile machinery was idle because of an insufficient number of operatives. There facts have reference to the textile industry throughout the entire country, but may be taken as indicative of conditions in Massachusetts. Summaries of reports received from the principal textile centers follow:

Boston: There is to be a great shortage in the supply of textile workers. This was due to the demand for munition workers at higher wages than those received by skilled textile operatives, and it was difficult to secure an adequate supply of even unskilled workers in the textile factories. Much overtime work is being offered, especially in the woolen and worsted mills, as the prevailing shortage of labor would justify.

Fall River: The cotton mills were very busy. Several of the mills were working overtime and there was no surplus labor.

Fitchburg: Business was reported as "good." The one woolen mill was employing a full force of operatives.

Holyoke: The mills were being operated on full time.

Lawrence: All textile workers were reported as fully employed.

Lowell: The textile mills were being operated on full time and in several mills overtime was necessary. Some machinery was idle because of a scarcity of operatives.

New Bedford: In the cotton mills the operatives were being employed on regular time.

North Adams: In this district the woolen and worsted mills were being operated overtime.

Salem: The one large cotton mill was being operated on full time, with satisfactory orders on hand.

Taunton: Some overtime on government orders was found necessary; otherwise mills were being operated on full time.

Waltham: In cotton manufacturing, bleaching and dyeing some overtime work was necessary.

Worcester: Overtime was found necessary in several lines of textile work. In the cotton bleaching the force of workmen was being increased.

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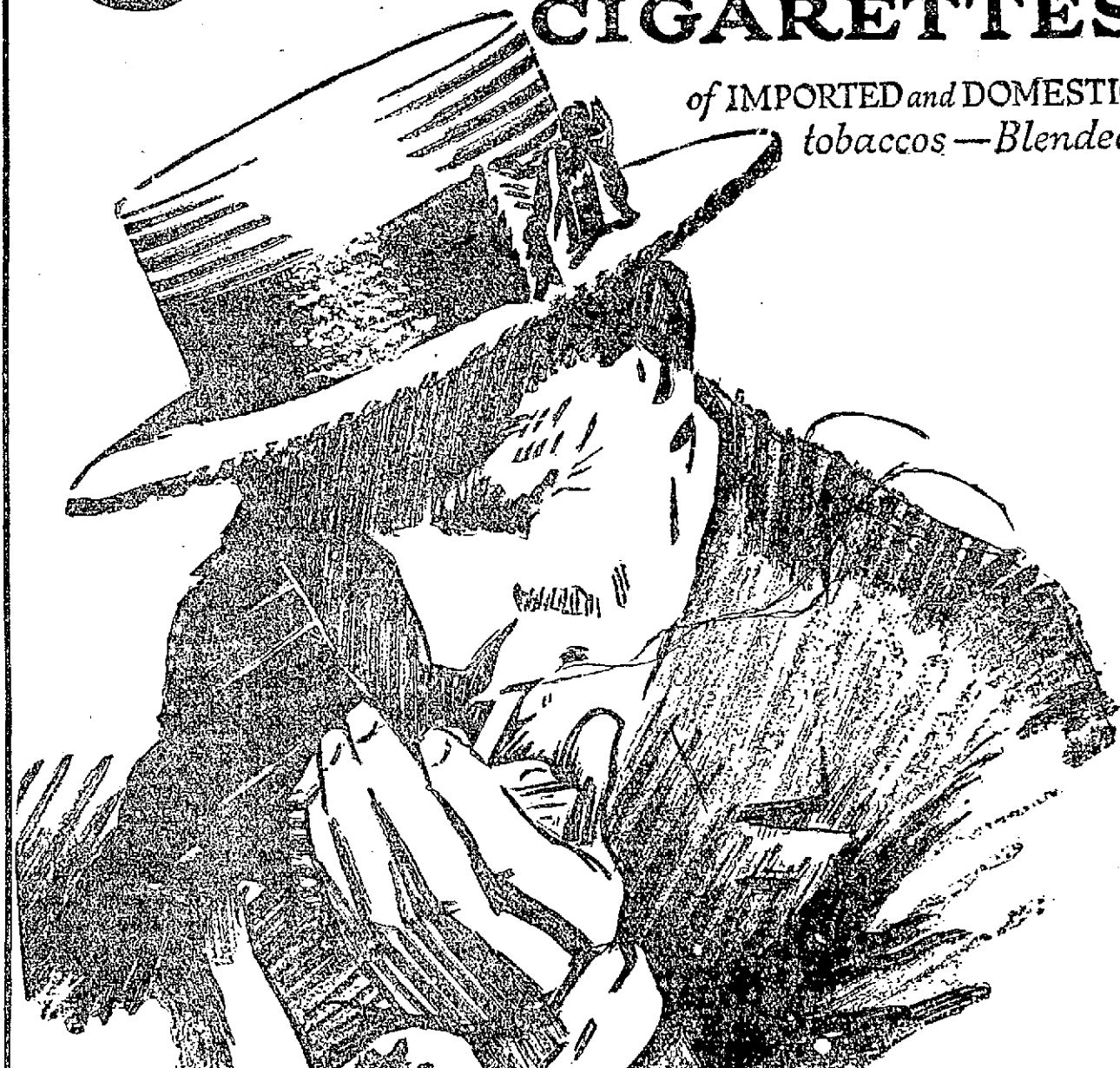
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Chesterfield CIGARETTES

of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC tobaccos—Blended



There's more to this cigarette than taste

You bet! Because Chesterfields, besides pleasing the taste, have stepped in with a brand-new kind of enjoyment for smokers—

Chesterfields hit the smoke-spot, they let you know you are smoking—they "Satisfy"!

And yet, they're MILD!

The blend is what does it—the new blend of pure, natural Imported and Domestic tobaccos. And the blend can't be copied.

Next time, if you want that new "Satisfy" feeling, say Chesterfields.

Leggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Package wrapped in dust-proof, moisture-proof paper—keeps them fresh.

20 for 10¢

They "Satisfy"—and yet they're Mild!

GOMPERS PLEDGES SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which opened its national conference here today, outlined the purpose of the organization as the assembling for the support of the government "all the moral and material power of the working class of the nation."

"It shall be our task," he said, "to interpret America's democratic spirit and purpose in this conflict to our fellow workers, especially those of foreign birth, and to combat every form of propaganda, no matter by whom it may be carried on, which tends to weaken the loyalty and devotion of the masses and their willingness to strive and sacrifice for the nation and its high purposes."

The complete declaration of principles as announced by Mr. Gompers is as follows:

"As believers in the great and splendid vision of democracy and internationalism, and growing conviction of solidarity of all peoples, we assert at this time our unqualified loyalty to the republic of the United States of America and our determination to do all that lies in our power to win the war in which it is engaged."

"Loyalty to the ideal of freedom, democracy and internationalism requires loyalty to America."

"Disloyalty to America in this crisis is disloyalty to the cause of freedom, democracy and internationalism."

"No national selfishness, imposed this republic to enter the war. The impelling motive was the consuming idealism born with the establishment of this republic itself to preserve freedom not only for itself but for all

nations, great and small, and the body of international law which all the free democratic nations of the world respect and observe and to dishonor and betray in such a conflict real standard-bearers of democracy and true internationalists can have no hesitation in supporting our republic and interests made its own the cause and interests of all free peoples. It is therefore in truth not a "capitalists' war," but a freeman's war."

"Fully impressed by these facts, realizing that a noble internationalism is implicit in our American conception of national existence, it shall be our purpose to bring to the support of the government all the moral and material power of the working class of the nation. It shall be our task to interpret America's democratic spirit and purpose in this conflict to our fellow workers, especially those of foreign birth, and to combat every form of propaganda, no matter by whom it may be carried on, which tends to weaken the loyalty and devotion of the masses and their willingness to strive and sacrifice for the nation and its high purposes."

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in the fight against the foes of democracy within our own borders, resolved never to rest until the goal of democracy, industrial, political, and international has been attained.

"We shall strip the mask from those who in the name of democracy, anti-militarism, and peace are engaged in the nefarious propaganda of treachery to all that these noble words represent. We indignantly repudiate the claim that this propaganda which, be it remembered, brings against England climbed aboard Harold R. West, who has been with the British army in Belgium for nineteen months."

"Democracy will not be served by the victory of autocracy, by the Declaration of Independence supplanted by the Kaiser's fiat."

"Militarism will not be checked by surrender to the power which has organized all the resources of civilization to the end of imposing its brutal iron rule on the world."

"Peace will not be secured to the world through the subjection of the free and democratic nations."

"We shall be as loyal to the struggle for freedom and democracy at home as to the struggle for freedom and democracy in international relations."

"To the men and women of the American labor movement, and to all sincere friends of democracy and internationalism, we call for loyal support to America and her allies in this great struggle, not to make out for level republic strong and victorious for the sake of humanity, and thus insure for our children and their children the priceless heritage of liberty and democracy. Let us at the same time, stand shoulder to shoulder

England?" queried someone. "What West replied is not known. "That goes for everybody in here," added the unidentified person, who by this time was ready for a Sinn Fein rickshaw. Perceiving that he was not highly regarded as a host, West left the saloon. At least six of the revolutionary members of his race followed at sixty-sixth street feathers began to fly. Naked fists alone against such odds were out of the question, so West wielded a cane, without which he never goes abroad.

In a few minutes the attacking party had so little spleen left it was hardly noticeable, but West was just getting under way. Patrolman McNally strolled along about that time and decided to end the merry melee. He was out of luck. Slow to wrath, the one time Tommy was now one little wrath after another and no respect of persons. McNally called to other policemen to assist him and the party was officially ended. West was taken to the West Sixty-eighth street station, where he was charged with assault by Patrick J. Herrigan, one of the revolutionary six whom he had laid low.

EX-BRITISH TOMMY LAYS OUT SIX

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—That a British Tommy, especially an Irish-British Tommy, can fight and is quite willing to do so when necessary was demonstrated yesterday when no less than six pro-revolutionary Irishmen in an effort to vent their spleen against England climbed aboard Harold R. West, who has been with the British army in Belgium for nineteen months.

West, who at present is a horse owner and trainer, was leading half a dozen horses down Columbus avenue to the Durand Riding Academy, at 48 West Sixty-sixth street, when at Sixty-eighth street his charges balked and became unruly. Several men answered his call for help and succeeded in getting the horses to the stable. Then West took his helpers to a neighboring saloon for refreshments. It was there that the subject of war came up for discussion and it leaked out that the English horse trainer formerly wore a British uniform.

"Who in — wants to fight for England?" queried someone. "What West replied is not known. "That goes for everybody in here," added the unidentified person, who by this time was ready for a Sinn Fein rickshaw. Perceiving that he was not highly regarded as a host, West left the saloon. At least six of the revolutionary members of his race followed at sixty-sixth street feathers began to fly. Naked fists alone against such odds were out of the question, so West wielded a cane, without which he never goes abroad.

In a few minutes the attacking party had so little spleen left it was hardly noticeable, but West was just getting under way. Patrolman McNally strolled along about that time and decided to end the merry melee. He was out of luck. Slow to wrath, the one time Tommy was now one little wrath after another and no respect of persons. McNally called to other policemen to assist him and the party was officially ended. West was taken to the West Sixty-eighth street station, where he was charged with assault by Patrick J. Herrigan, one of the revolutionary six whom he had laid low.

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Write, phone or call for full information, including catalogues, to make the big success that my ability and ambition demands I am obliged to avail myself of certain wonderful improvements now being used by Dr. King. I do not hesitate to admit the superiority of the King System of Painless Dentistry. I hope my patients will agree with me that I am doing the right thing in joining with a reputable dentist who has made an enviable position for himself and his methods in our city.

IF I HURT YOU DON'T PAY ME

No pain and a small per cent over the cost of the best materials money will buy is a combination that cannot be beat. Get the other fellow's price for his best, then compare it with mine, is all that I ask you to do.

If you want the best—a set of teeth that defies detection in the mouth—the Natural Gum is the set you must have. Used in my office exclusively.

Gold Fillings.....\$2 up
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Estimate and Advice Given. Fit Guaranteed.

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Dental Nurse in Attendance. Phone 3800. Hours: 9 to 5.

DR. T. J. KING, DR. J. E. ROBILLARD, One of Lowell's Leading Dentists.

STATEMENT OF DR. ROBILLARD:

I have practiced dentistry in Lowell for years and during that time I know I have given satisfaction to the people of this city. To make the big success that my ability and ambition demands I am obliged to avail myself of certain wonderful improvements now being used by Dr. King. I do not hesitate to admit the superiority of the King System of Painless Dentistry. I hope my patients will agree with me that I am doing the right thing in joining with a reputable dentist who has made an enviable position for himself and his methods in our city.

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor
SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press

THE BOSTON & MAINE STRIKE

It is not an easy matter to decide offhand the merits of a labor strike and particularly a railroad strike. There may be many reasons that do not appear on the surface and it is therefore very easy to give a wrong explanation of any strike.

It is fair to assume that intelligent men must have some well founded grievance before going into voluntary idleness as a protest.

We notice that in some quarters there is a disposition to defend such strikes as that which is now in progress on the Boston & Maine on the ground that it is made necessary by the work of the coal barons and the food speculators. Put in a more direct form, it is claimed that the strike is justified because the government has allowed the food speculators to drive up the price of food and the coal operators to put up the price of fuel.

It seems that a little consideration will show the absurdity of this contention. On the contrary, it is chiefly the continual demand for higher wages that causes the price of food and coal to be so high.

The unions in every craft are well organized and they fix their prices which their employers must accept. This is true from the farm laborer to the railroad train man, and the Brotherhoods who dictate to congress the rate of wages that must be paid with the alternative that the transportation system of the country will be paralyzed and millions of people left to starve because the necessities of life cannot be moved to large centers of population. The Brotherhoods under the Adamson act draw from the railroads \$60,000,000 a year, and it is reasonable to assume that their action has prevented some of the roads from increasing the wages of other employees.

In the great miners' strike when Roosevelt was president, the miners got an increase that sent the price of coal higher than it had ever been before. They have had a great many increases since then and every one of them added materially to the price of coal. Was this the work of the coal barons? It certainly wasn't.

Moreover, at the present time the trade commission has interfered to prevent an excessive price of coal and the act recently passed for food administration under Hoover also provides for fair dealing in coal and other kinds of fuel. But it is not to be expected that they can bring down the price of coal, of flour or of meat by the mere issuance of an order. They cannot fix a selling price below the actual cost or below what will afford a fair profit to the producers. If they did, the industries of the land would be paralyzed. The men who are employed in the various industries would receive high wages while the manufacturers would get nothing. In point of fact, this is precisely what is happening today on the Boston & Maine railroad. The road is being run on the money of the stockholders. These people expect a fair profit on their investment, but they are not getting it, and at the same time the value of their property has been steadily depreciating.

The Boston & Maine is in a worse condition than most of the other roads throughout the country, but since the passage of the Adamson act, all the railroads are complaining. They claim that the expenses for the financial year ending June 30, 1916, showed an increase of \$47,000,000 in wages, fuel, taxes, rails, locomotives, passenger cars and freight cars.

To offset this they have demanded an increase of 15 per cent in freight rates, but this they were refused. Experts have taken up their demands and figured out how each dollar of the railroad receipts is expended. They make this report on the subject: for labor, 43 cents; taxes, 5 cents; fuel and locomotive supplies, 8 cents; other material and supplies, 16 cents; loss and damage, 2 cents; betterments, 2 cents; leased roads and interest on funded debt, 15 cents. The total of these figures is 95 cents, leaving 5 cents for dividends and the necessary surplus.

The item of taxes per mile of railroad increased from \$200 in 1907 to \$573 in 1914 or 186 per cent. The increase in the cost of commodities since 1895 has been 115 per cent. The railroads suffered from this fully as much as did their employees, perhaps even more, because while the employees got several increases in wages, the railroads got no increase in freight rates.

It has been general economic conditions like these in addition to certain mismanagement that practically wrecked the Boston & Maine and drove it into the hands of a receiver.

Now as to the merits of the present strike, we are not prepared to say. It may be just or it may not, but we do say that in view of the war and the fact that the Boston & Maine is in the hands of a receiver, the men should have waited until their claims were brought before the court. The fact that we are at war does not warrant a railroad or any other power to force its employees to work for less than a fair rate of wages; but on the other hand it should cause patriotic workmen to be more cautious in regard to doing anything that would hamper the government in its prosecution of war operations. It is to be hoped this strike will soon be settled in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, but it is unwise either now or at any other time to blame the government for economic conditions that are world-wide and which no government can control.

BETTER COAL SUPPLY

Chairman Storrow of the New England coal committee has suggested a plan by which this part of the country may get a more prompt and generous shipment of coal. It is to increase the capacity of the water carrying trade on the eastern coast. Under one capable head the control and operation of all the tugs and barges in New England could be utilized to bring to Boston, New London, Providence, Fall River, Portland and Bangor, much more coal than they have been delivering. It is pointed out that several tugs are sent out well loaded and after dropping some of their barges at intervening ports, they continue to their destination with the remainder. Mr. Storrow would have their trips and loads so arranged that each tug would have a full load to the end of its trip instead of sending two or three tugs to do the work of one for a great part of the way. Much coal for Long Island Sound ports is now towed by ocean going tugs. Smaller tugs are suggested for these protected waters, while the larger are to be reserved for outside trips. Advantage is also to be taken of the protection afforded by the Cape Cod canal. The scheme is one which, it seems, should be adopted in view of the congested conditions on the railroads in the eastern states.

FEDERAL CHILD LABOR

The federal child labor law which took effect September 1st, will not make much difference in Massachusetts where it was anticipated by our legislature. It may however result in a more uniform enforcement of the law. The minimum age for factories is fixed by the law at 14 years, and for mines and quarries at 16 years, while no child under 16 is to be employed over eight hours a day, and not before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m. This law was anticipated in Massachusetts and here in addition co-operative courses in technical training are authorized in connection with factory work. This law will affect the mills of the south very materially, and it is noticeable that there is a Judge at Greensboro, N. C., who has declared the law unconstitutional. The southern states are apparently still jealous of federal interference with their sovereign rights, but we surmise this law will be sustained by the highest court in the land in view of its humanitarian aims. If it were constitutional to free the slaves, so also is it to free the child slaves of the south.

The plight of Russia at the present time is such as should bestir the most phlegmatic patriot. The German residents are preparing the way for the invader who is liable to capture the Russian fleet and thereby leave Petrograd practically defenceless. Should this occur Russia would thereafter be used as the German base of supply for continuing the war. The Allies in the western front should strike quickly if they ever intend to enter German territory.

The next Liberty loan will be coming about the same time as our tax bills.

Safeguards Health of The Children

Constipation, or infection of the bowels, is a great menace to the health. Cathartic or purgative remedies should never be given to children as the violence of their action tends to upset the entire digestive system. A mild laxative is far preferable, and the combination of simple laxative with with popular known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and sold in drug stores for fifty cents a bottle, is highly recommended. This preparation contains no opiate, narcotic, or habit-forming drug of any description, is mild and gentle in its action, and brings relief in an easy, natural manner. Its pleasant taste appeals to children and they take it readily. Thousands of mothers have testified to the merit of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and in countless homes it is the standard family remedy. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 456 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois.

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The Sunday Supplement of The Sun published in connection with its Saturday edition, contains an up-to-the-minute women's page. Have you read it?

SEEN AND HEARD

The trouble is with many people they assert their suspicions as facts.

It may be fortunate for a fool that he does not know he is one, but it's awfully rough on the rest of us.

An Honest Man

If Diogenes, the Greek philosopher and cynic, were alive today and came to the city of Lowell, he would not have to use his celebrated lantern to find an honest man. He could drop into Merrimack square in broad daylight and touch Michael E. Vaughan, the well known street cleaner, on the back and say: "At last I have found an honest man, and it was not necessary for me to leave my bathtub and resort to the use of my lantern." But Diogenes passed away a number of years ago and never had a chance to see Mr. Vaughan. The other day Mr. Vaughan swept up a portion of an envelope and ever being on the alert for articles which might be dropped by persons passing through the square, opened the already broken envelope and found a number of bills therein. A portion of an address showed that the envelope and contents presumably belonged to Flora H. Sprague of 110 Branch street, who is principal of the Laura E. Lee primary school.

Mr. Vaughan reported the matter to Traffic Officer John J. Sullivan and the latter in turn notified the police station and in a very short time Miss Sprague called upon Mr. Vaughan, received the money she had lost and rewarded him. Mr. Vaughan is thankful for the reward, but said he didn't expect to receive anything for doing his duty and evidently Miss Sprague differs with Diogenes relative to the honest man question.

Her Lapsless Auntie

If there is any person who can make things more embarrassing for relatives than a small boy it is a small girl. On a local street car a few days ago the passengers included a dainty little miss in ruffled gown and blue ribbons, who accompanied her aunt, the relationship being known to passengers from the constant chatter of "auntie."

"Auntie" was a little more than inclined to stoutness and was approaching the uncertain age, but evidently still had an eye for opportunity, for when a young man entered the car "auntie" obligingly took the youngster on her lap, to make room for him. It was a precarious seat and time after time the kidding slipped down. At last

The little maid decided she had rather stand, but auntie was bent on making an impression.

"Come, darling," she cooed. "Sit nicely on auntie's lap."

Then pipped up the exasperated maid in a voice which could be heard from one end of the car to the other: "I can't sit on your lap. You haven't got any lap."

"Tae the Merrimack"

When the mornin' sun breaks thro' the mist
And sheds its golden rays,
O'er yonder stream that winds between
The verdured banks and braes,
I wander down frae beaten paths
And listen tae the story.
The whisperin' trees wait o'er the breeze
Its beauty and its glory.

On every side the sweet perfume
Frae folds o' new mown hay,
And fragrant flowers bring back the
"Oor."

It seems but yesterday,
I rambl'd doon the banks o' Clyde
Amang the purple heather.
Whaur love and I, in days gone by,
Walk'd hand in hand together.

O gin I had the tongue o' Burns,
Or po'e'r tae wield the pen,
Yer sweet dailie, baith day and nicht,
I'd sing tae brither man,
And coo't me, an' sing the blaes
If I could only tak'
Mair time tae dwell, on hill and dell,
Alang the Merrimack.

—Bernard D. Ward.

Next Season's Dances
Gods and goddesses of agility, of grace, form, rhythm, the maestros and mistresses in the newest forms of dancing, the first line performers of the very latest one-steps, two-steps, tangos, trots, toddies, waitros, wabbles, turns, twists, ducks, dips and jazz slides that we'll be performing (or trying to at any rate), by the time the autumn leaves are falling—these marvelous ones have been holding their annual convention at the Hotel McAlpin, over in New York. These superlative exponents of the moosties are banded together under the sacred name of "The Inner Circle." It is they who write poetry with human feet.

Very Jack and Jill in the country (and for the matter, the Dabry and Joans, too, for our grayheads these days like 2-year-olds to the bang of a jazz orchestra) may be figured as standing with one foot upraised to hear the dithering of the knowledge of what the dancing kinks and quirks are going to be this season as it is enunciated by the professors (ladies and gentlemen) of the Inner Circle.

Advantage information indicates that the dances this winter are going to be dipper than ever. Yea, and whirlier, faster and more frantic than ever. The wall of the ukiele is to be drowned out by the squeak and blare of the trombone and trap drums of the jazz band or the clanging of Chinese gongs and shrieking of fiddles.

The four newest contrivances announced from the innermost inclosure of the Inner Circle are the jazz trot, the ramble, the Chinese toddle and a chance to work your lungs as well as your feet in a singing one-step.

The titles almost tell their stories. You can see some tall sliding ahead on the jazz trot. By Cobb would it stand as a star instructor for it. The ramble is a one-stepping fox-trot-waltz inclusive of many "accisors" effects.

"Hello, pal," figures are the singing one and where you do your gett, that you yawp loud as you can at a signal from the orchestra leader.

"Hello, pal, we're always glad to greet you."

Co-operation.
That rules the Nation,
Hello, pal!

Heavens knows what this veraset means exactly, but it rhymes all right and everybody'll be able to come in strong on that "Hello, pal" stuff.

The Inner Circle puts forward the following professional description of what the Chinese toddle is to be like. The toddle movement is danced to seven quick counts, and for the gentleman it is a toddle or run forward beginning with the left foot. Beginning with the left foot, the gentleman man runs forward five counts, the fifth count coming on the left foot. The weight now being on the left foot enables the gentleman to take the sixth count, which is a very slight, graceful step on the left foot. Count seven is executed by merely tapping the ball of the right foot down on the floor slightly forward of the left foot.

"Note—Description of toddle movement (or Chinese run) for lady. Just change every forward movement to backward, every left to right and every gentleman to lady."

Got that?

Canobie Lake Park
ALL ATTRACTIONS OPEN
THIS WEEK
Change of Program Every Day at the Theatre

WEDNESDAY
FANNIE WARD in
"THE CHEAT"

THURSDAY
MARY PICKFORD in
"MADAME BUTTERFLY"

Tickets Now Selling. Box Office Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. TEL. 261

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPEN
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LAST APPEARANCES TODAY
BILLIE BURKE In "The Mysterious Miss Terry"

Do You Like a Good Love Story and a Mystery?

ALEXANDRA CARLISLE in "TIDES OF FATE"

A Wonderfully Fast Moving Romance.

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY

Mme. PETROVA

—IN—

"The Law of The Land"

A sensitive girl is forced into a loveless marriage by a dissipated mother. She jilts her real fiance. After a space of five years her fiance returns from abroad. No one realizes what this delicate girl had to undergo at the hands of her brutal husband. But "The Law of the Land" makes an interesting and unexpected climax which all who see will welcome.

MME. PETROVA

"THE LAW OF THE LAND"

A Paramount Picture

Regina Badet in "THE GOLDEN LOTUS"

Beauty, youth, the glamor of romance, the red flames of passion, the still, bewitching of nature at its best—all these combine in this picture to entrance and delight the beholders. It is a powerful story of a woman who leads a double life. You will like it.

PICTOGRAPHS OTHER SHOWINGS

B. F. Keith's Theatre

The Amusement Centre of Lowell

Vaudeville Today, Mat. 2 P. M., Eve. 7.30

EARLE CAVANAUGH

In "MR. INQUISITIVE"

With RUTH TOMPKINS

A Movie Musical Comedy With Music and Femininity

Joseph Bennett and Edward Richards

In the Dramatic Sensation

"DARK CLOUDS"

Browning and Denny in "Back Again"

Joseph E. Bernard presents "Who Is She?"

KULLERVO BROS. LEONARDI

EXCLUSIVE SHOWING IN LOWELL

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in the Comedy Photoplay,

"IN AGAIN, OUT AGAIN"

SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PUBLIC—On account of the increased length of our entertainment, Matinees will start at 2 p. m., and Evening at 7.30 sharp, until further notice.

THE EMERSON PLAYERS

With Kendal Weston, vocal director, are winning favor in the season's first offering.

ARTISTICALLY STAGED—FULL CAST—A SMOOTH PERFORMANCE

Next Week—
"Hit the Trail"
Holliday"
A Satirical Comedy
Full of Action and Good Humor

OPERA HOUSE

The Theatre at Big Things.

Management Sites—Emerson Co.



We beg to announce the arrival of our new Fall merchandise, and, as in other years it represents our best efforts to secure for you the best fabrics and tailoring.

The clothing, suits and overcoats, for men and young men, is as crisp and new as Rogers-Peet and Society Brand can design; made of cloth from good old New England looms.

There are numerous features of our young men's clothing which are very new, and unobtainable elsewhere, as we are exclusive agents for Society Brand Clothes which explains why such an old house has such a number of young friends.

Our other lines of merchandise are very clever also; shoes, hats and furnishings, embracing the new ideas for our younger friends and at the same time not forgetting our older ones.

Putnam & Son Co.

166 CENTRAL STREET.

James Delaney, chief gunner's mate in charge of the gun crew; Ray Reop, boatswain's mate; Charles Lovankline, gunner's mate, and Fred Stephen Jacob, a seaman. They with Miller were the first American naval men to be taken prisoner since war was declared on Germany.

It had been feared that they and Capt. Oliver had been lost as a French cruiser which picked up the remainder of the tanker's crew reported that a U-boat had been sent down that day by another French warship near where the Campana was sunk.

The Campana was forced to surrender because the naval guard exhausted its supply of 180 shells in a four-hour running fight with the submarine, which fired several hundred shots at a range of more than 7000 yards. The Germans continued the bombardment after the steamer hoisted the international signal of surrender.

"Lady Luckabout" "The Spellbinder" and "Quarter of a Century Ago" articles now appear in the Sunday Supplement of The Sun published each Saturday.

OWL THEATRE

SHOWING ONLY THE BEST

TODAY AND THURSDAY

Cherry Millard does as she pleases until she meets resistance from a power stronger than herself.

—SEE—

VALESKA SURATT

Portray all the glitter and finery of Cherry's life in the WM. FOX photoplay

"THE SIREN"

PEARL WHITE in "THE FATAL RING"

Second Episode OTHER PLAYS

"Devoted to the Screen"

ROYAL THEATRE

Jane Meredith, Henry Mortimer and Star

Cast in

SPECIAL! Episode of "STINGAREE"

HUGHIE MACK COMEDY and OTHERS

"THE MYSTERY of the BOULE CABINET"

A 5-act detective drama based on Burton E. Stevenson's world famous novel of the same name. Special Films and Novelties Also.

JEWEL THEATRE

Special Pictures "BING BANG," a New Fox Film Comedy with Charles Conklin.

Warren Kerrigan and Herbert Rawlinson in Special Universal Films.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY MARY MILES MINTER

In Mutual's Picture "ENVIRONMENT" A Remarkable Analysis of One Little Girl's Life OTHERS USUAL PRICES

CROWN Theatre

Showing Stars and Features Only

TODAY AND THURSDAY ONLY—The Eminent FRANKLYN FARNUM in

"THE CAR OF CHANCE"

"A REGIMENT OF TWO," starring CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG, EARLE WILLIAMS, EDITH STOREY, E. K. LINCOLN, SIDNEY DREW, And Others.

SELECTION OF PLAYERS
FOR MAJOR LEAGUES

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 5.—The National Baseball commission announced last night that it will meet at Cincinnati on Sept. 20 to receive and pass on the selection of players from minor leagues by major league clubs.

The system of selection, which has been followed for several years, is discontinued, and a draft which does not contain the names of the players and of the clubs from which he is selected will receive no consideration.

Cancellations of drafts will not be allowed after the award has been made unless written notice thereof is served on the secretary of the commission within 24 hours after its allowance. When one or more clubs of each major league shall select the same player and it is determined by lot which club shall secure him, he will be awarded to the representative of the American and National leagues. If there is but one such club, if more than one club of the successful league recorded drafts for the same player, his name will be placed in a hat and he will be awarded to the club whose name is first drawn therefrom. The second and third choices shall also be determined in the same manner.

All the drafts not annulled by proper notice to the secretary of the commission before midnight of Sept. 20 will be valid and not subject to cancellation.

The draft price paid by major and minor league clubs for the privilege of selecting players in 1917 will be held in escrow and not be transmitted to the club from which the selection is made until the player actually enters the service of the drafting club.

FOR BILLIARD TITLE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—The world's three-cushion billiard championship is the prize for which Robert Loren Canfield, present title holder, and Alfred de Oro will contend tonight. Thursday and Friday night, de Oro made the high championship average in a match with August Kieckhefer in Chicago two years ago. He scored 150 in 145 innings. The record was not allowed.

Canfield holds no record in contest but he has made high scores in exhibition matches. Last spring in an exhibition match with Otto Reichelt he made 150 in 134 innings.

ATTEMPT TO KILL LORD
ATHELSTAN CHARGED

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—Arthur Blackwell, one of the men charged in connection with the explosion at the residence of Lord Athelstan, who has been held on a charge of theft and having dynamite in his possession, will be charged with the attempted murder of Lord Athelstan, according to a police announcement today.

The police assert that Blackwell made the bomb which exploded in the case caused the explosion at the residence of Lord Athelstan. He is said to be an expert tool maker and worked in a munition factory. His lack of knowledge of how to handle dynamite, it is charged, saved the lives of Lord Athelstan and a man named Tremblay, two of the suspects in custody, have given valuable assistance to the police in rounding up the gang and probably will testify at the trial of Blackwell and the others.

| LEAGUE STANDING | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------|------|
| American League | Won | Lost | P.C. |
| Chicago | 57 | 48 | 54.5 |
| Boston | 57 | 50 | 53.0 |
| Cleveland | 57 | 50 | 53.0 |
| Philadelphia | 57 | 50 | 53.0 |
| New York | 57 | 50 | 53.0 |
| Washington | 57 | 50 | 53.0 |
| Philadelphia | 57 | 50 | 53.0 |
| St. Louis | 57 | 50 | 53.0 |

| GAMES TOMORROW | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| American League | | | |
| Boston at Philadelphia | | | |
| Chicago at St. Louis | | | |
| New York at Washington | | | |
| National League | | | |
| Brooklyn at Boston | | | |
| Philadelphia at New York | | | |
| St. Louis at Chicago | | | |

| YESTERDAY'S RESULTS | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| American League | | | |
| (First game), Boston 4, New York 2 | | | |
| (Second game), New York 7, Boston 3 | | | |
| Chicago 13, St. Louis 1 | | | |
| Philadelphia 6, Washington 1 | | | |
| National League | | | |
| Boston 3, New York 1 | | | |
| Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4 | | | |
| Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 0 (14 innings) | | | |
| Chicago 12, St. Louis 5 | | | |

| AMUSEMENT NOTES | | | |
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| Opera House | | | |
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VERY STYLISH SUITS

that have found favor with all the little chaps who have seen them. And their mothers, too! And with dad's pocketbook.

The patterns are nobby, the styles very smart, the materials very durable—and every suit an exceptional value at its moderate price.

MACARTNEY'S Apparel Shop
72 MERRIMACK ST.
Lowell Home of 10c Collars Lawrence

GEN. PERSHING AT HIS
FIELD HEADQUARTERS

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Sept. 5.—(By The Associated Press.)—Gen. Pershing has arrived at his field headquarters where his staff had preceded him several days and where the French government turned over quarters for the American occupancy. The transformation in the picturesque French town has been most remarkable. Up to three weeks ago American uniforms had been scarce, but now one is allowed to enter without proper passes. American flags mingle with the French tri-color from scores of flagpoles on both public and private buildings.

Various divisional and corps schools for the instruction officers are being organized and class work will begin. These schools are patterned after both the French and British instruction camps and special instructors will be brought from both of these fronts to lecture upon the most modern phases of warfare. These schools will give the final touch to the training of the officers and men of the first expeditionary force.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN RACES
BOSTON, Sept. 5.—An army and navy relay race will form part of the program for the New England championship swimming regatta, on the Charles river, next Saturday. Teams from the navy yard and the naval reserve training station and soldiers from the radio station and Dumkin Island will participate.

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LOWELL SCHOOL
CALENDAR

Supt. Hugh J. Molloy of the school department this morning announced the public school calendar for the coming school year of 1917-18. The schools open next Monday, Sept. 10 and the closing date is June 26. The usual holidays and vacation periods are included in the calendar. Following is the list of events arranged chronologically:

- Sept. 10—Schools open.
- 12—Teachers' meeting.
- 13—First week reports.
- 14—Book orders.
- 15—School committee meeting.
- 16—Monthly reports.
- 17—Payrolls.
- Oct. 2—Evening schools open.
- 11—Columbus day exercises.
- 12—Columbus day holiday.
- 13—Monthly reports.
- 14—Convention.
- 15—School committee meeting.
- 16—Payrolls.
- Nov. 1—School committee meeting.
- 12—Monthly reports.
- 13—Payrolls.
- 14—Orders for supplies.
- 15—Lincoln day.
- 16—Washington's birthday exercises.
- 22—Washington's Birthday, Holiday.
- 23—Monthly reports.
- 24—Winter vacation begins.
- 25—School committee meeting.
- 26—Reopening of schools.
- Mar. 2—School committee meeting.
- 29—Monthly reports.
- 30—First week reports.
- 31—Payrolls.
- Apr. 1—Good Friday, Holiday.
- 7—April day exercises.
- 15—Patriots' day, Holiday.
- 26—Monthly reports.
- 27—Payrolls.
- 28—Spring vacation begins.
- 29—School committee meeting.
- 30—Reopening of schools.
- 31—School committee meeting.
- May 1—Monthly reports.
- 2—Payrolls.
- 3—Orders for supplies.
- 21 and 22—Final examinations.
- 23—School committee meeting.
- 24—Schools close.
- 25—Payrolls.
- 26—Monthly reports.
- 27—Yearly reports.

EVERETT MAYOR CUTS
OFF ALDERMEN'S PAY

EVERETT, Sept. 6.—Mayor Mullen's indignation because of the failure of four of the members of the board of aldermen to respond to his call for a special meeting of the board last Thursday night took shape yesterday, when he struck from the monthly payroll of the city the salaries of the aldermen and refused to permit the city treasurer to draw a \$300 annual salary in monthly payments of \$16.66. Some of them called at the city treasurer's office yesterday morning and were told that there was no coin forthcoming.

When pressed for the reason City Treasurer Nichols announced that Mayor Mullen had recalled the payroll and striken the aldermen's salaries from it.

The aldermen say the mayor has no right to take such an action. The board of aldermen, who the mayor says the aldermen who he has recalled, have not performed their duties and are therefore not entitled to their compensation.

FOOD EXTORTIONIST
FINED \$27,500

SPALDING, England, Sept. 5.—George Thompson, a Lincolnshire farmer, was fined £1500 yesterday for selling potatoes above the maximum price fixed by the food controller.

Thompson sold his potatoes at an average of 115 per ton, while the price fixed by the controller was 111 shillings. There were no charges against Thompson, and he was fined £100 on each charge, in addition to £1500 costs. Thompson sold more than 1000 tons of potatoes above the legal price.

PUBLIC HEARING ON HEALTH
INSURANCE HELD AT STATE
HOUSE TODAY

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Delegates from labor unions in many cities came here today to attend a public hearing on the health insurance bill, which is now before the state legislature.

The hearing was arranged particularly for the purpose of enabling laboring men to give their views on the question of the establishment of a system of state health insurance for wage earners.

MAJOR FLYNN, EXPERT BREEDER
OF THOROUGHBRED HORSES, TO
BUY HORSES FOR WAR USES

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The army department of the northeast is to have the services of Maj. William F. Flynn, for many years a breeder of first-class thoroughbred horses, in buying horses for war uses.

Maj. Flynn, who has been made assistant quartermaster, is to be in charge of the purchase of horses for the army.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FARM for sale, near Lowell Junction, on Ballardsville road, No. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 7

Fair tonight; Thursday rain;
moderate shifting winds, be-
coming southeast

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 5 1917

O'CLOCK

PRICE ONE CENT

DR. MICHAELIS BLAMES RUSSIA FOR WAR

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.—In an interview with a representative of the press, the German chancellor Dr. Georg Michaelis, has made a statement in regard to disclosures at the trial in Petrograd for high treason of Gen. Soukhomlinoff, former minister of war. (Great Prominence has been given in the German press recently to testimony said to have been taken at the Soukhomlinoff trial tending to show Russia's responsibility for the beginning of the war. Accounts of the trial reaching this country have not contained such testimony.) Chancellor Michaelis said:

"The statements of the former Russian war minister and the former chief of the general staff, (Gen. Soukhomlinoff) are of the greatest importance. They are calculated completely to destroy the legend of Germany's guilt in starting the war, and they will force European opinion to the conclusion that it is not to be published abroad, to revise its judgment of Germany."

"The moment at which these disclosures were made is the more favorable as we have just had knowledge of the American reply to the pope's note urging peace. In Secretary Lansing's answer the German government is described as an irresponsible government which secretly planned to dominate the world, which chose its own time for the war and cruelly and suddenly executed its plan which did not need legal barriers or truthfulness, which flooded a great continent with blood, not only of soldiers, but of innocent women and

children, the helpless and the poor. When adopting these accusations from the contents of factory of calumnies, the American government obviously had no knowledge of the course of the proceedings against Gen. Soukhomlinoff. Otherwise its judgment would have been quite different.

"It is now established irrefragably," Dr. Michaelis said further, "that it was not Germany which chose the time for the war, but the military party surrounding the czar, who was under the influence of France and England. It is well known that the German emperor, who, before the war clearly and on every occasion expressed his own desire and that of the German people for peace, especially regarding Russia, was surprised by the events which occurred during his pleasure trip in Scandinavia in the summer of 1914. At the moment, in the exchange of telegrams with the emperor of Russia and the king of England, he made the most earnest efforts to prevent the outbreak of war. The importance of the new disclosures is that the czar, who had to declare war on peace, in fact came to the conclusion, from the German emperor's efforts that Germany did not desire war. The consequence of this conviction was his positive order to cancel the Russian mobilization, but a couple of criminals who heeded the czar, disregarding his order and thwarted its execution. A consequence of the emperor's efforts also was the czar's order to Gen. Jauschkevitch to give the German ambassador, Count von Pourtales, assurances of Russia's desire for peace."

Lowell's Tax Rate Takes Jump of \$2.20 Over Last Year

The board of assessors this noon announced the tax rate for the coming year as \$23.40 per thousand. This is an increase of \$2.20 over the present rate of \$21.20.

The total levy on the city for 1917 amounts to \$2,176,165.85. This includes the so-called "overlays," the amount which the assessors are allowed to levy upon the city in anticipation of unpaid taxes. The total levy for 1916 was \$2,056,058.35. This makes the net levy increase upon the city for this year \$120,107.50.

The total 1917 personal valuation amounts to \$20,069,801.50. The 1916 figures were \$25,091,773.00, a personal net loss of \$5,021,971.50.

The total real estate valuation for this year is \$70,569,850.00; for last year \$69,322,300.00. This makes a gain for this year of \$1,247,550.00.

These figures bring the total valuation of the city—both personal and real—to \$90,639,651.50, a net decrease of \$3,774,421.50 from the 1916 figures.

Continued to page four

Great Victory For Italians Last Austrian Stronghold in Gorizia District Falls

Italians Hold Entire Chain of Hills Dominating Gorizia Area—New Entente Offensive in Flanders—German Air Raid on London—11 Killed, 62 Injured—Other War News

Italy's long years of preparation and Gen. Cadorna's strategy and ability as commander continue to bear fruit in the great offensive the Italian armies now are waging for Trieste. Although official announcement is lacking, there seems little reason to question despatches from various sources that the Italian army, the last of the Austrian strongholds in the Gorizia district, has been taken by the victorious Italian troops, giving them possession of the entire chain of hills dominating the Gorizia area.

Drive Wedge in Austrian Lines. This offensive, in fact, has been virtually at the mercy of the Italians since the fall of Monte Santo, its neighboring stronghold. Now that they have taken it the way seems cleared for Gen. Cadorna to complete his domination of the Ratiszsa plateau and push on into the Chiapavone valley, driving a wedge between the Austrian northern and southern armies on the Isonzo front and severing their lines of communication with each other.

950 Prisoners Captured. With the taking of San Gabriel the capture of 950 prisoners, probably all the remaining Austrian garrison with 32 officers, is reported. On the Franco-British front the British hail of shells being dropped on the German lines in Flanders is causing the Germans to contemplate abandoning a wide expanse of territory there now being swept by Gen. Haig's big guns and those of the French co-operating with him in the Belgian campaign.

New Entente Drive Imminent. The launching of the next entente push here is apparently imminent.

COUNTERACT ACTIVITIES OF PACIFISTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 5.—The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, organized to counteract the activities of pacifists and pro-German propagandists and to bring the nation's labor forces up solidly behind the government in its prosecution of the war, opened a three-day locally conference here today.

E. G. Hall, president of the state federation of labor, called the meeting to order and Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States commission on industrial relations, acted as temporary chairman.

After the appointment of a committee on permanent organization the delegates planned to recess until afternoon and then receive the committee report which was to be followed by an address by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers was expected to be named permanent chairman of the Alliance.

Speakers at today's session denounced as disloyal and seditious the activities of the People's Council of America for Democracy and terms of peace which was barred from holding its proposed national peace conference in Minneapolis. The motives of its leaders were sharply criticized. John Spargo, one of the former

and as a measure of preparation the Germans are reported to be removing the civilian population of a district extending twelve miles or more to the east of the present front in West Flanders, as far as the Thourout-Courtrai line, embracing an area of some 200 square miles. One theory advanced for the reported evacuation is that the German command, dreading the effect of the next drive, is preparing to flood the lowlands by diverting water from the river Scheldt thus blocking allied progress. Another supposition is that the Germans, lacking the men to hold the present lines firmly enough are preparing for another "strategic retreat."

Meanwhile the air forces on both sides are active, not only immediately back of the opposing lines but in widely extended fields. Germany is pushing her air campaign against England to an extent that is leading London to dread, as one newspaper expresses it, if Germany has got "her great air offensive" ready before that of the British.

Air Raid on London. Quickly following the raid on Chatham in which more than 100 naval men were killed and many injured, a score of German airmen last night attacked the British coast and flew over London. Bombs were dropped which caused the loss of eleven lives and the injury of 62 persons. The material damage is said to be small. One German machine is reported to have been brought down.

British Raids in Belgium. On their side, the British have carried out further extensive bombing raids in Belgium, hitting the Bruges docks, where the Germans have a submarine base, a heavy blow. Air-dromes also were bombed with good effect.

Russians Still Retreating. Russia's northern armies are still in retreat before the Germans in the Riga district. The Russians already have fallen back more than 30 miles to the northeast, retreating behind the Livonian river Aa, past which the Germans are following them. The more westerly Russian forces, however, still are keeping in touch with the front, in the evident effort not to lose this protection for their flank.

Shelling by Submarines. Apparently the Germans have not the naval forces there that the earlier reports gave reason to indicate, as the shelling of the coast which has been carried on by submarines. New German Offensive. The Germans seem to be threatening an offensive in the Drinsk region, 110 miles up the Drina, southwest from Riga, heavy firing being reported there. On the coast they took the fortified town at the mouth of the Drina, Duenamunda, capturing undamaged all the heavy guns there, some of them in excess of 12-inch calibre.

On the southern front the Russo-Rumanian lines have been maintained, two positions in the Carpathian region which the Austro-German forces stormed before taking in counter-attacks.

Sanguinary Losses. LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Bulgarian official statement received here today claims that the French on the Macedonian front were repulsed on Monday night by the Bulgarians, suffering sanguinary losses. It also asserts that on the Dobropolje the Serbians delivered an attack which ended in a sanguinary defeat for them.

Root Unchanged on Woman Suffrage

Special to The Sun. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Hon. Elihu Root denied most emphatically that the recent alleged interview with him regarding woman suffrage is true. "It is false," says Mr. Root, and he adds that he is just as strongly opposed to suffrage as ever. Mr. Root's attention was called to the recent statements in the press and by suffragists to the effect that he had been so strongly impressed while in Russia by seeing women in the fighting line and by their general attitude towards the war, that he was almost, if not entirely converted to the cause of suffrage, which he had previously opposed with much vigor.

In reply to a letter of inquiry written him by Mrs. James W. Vadsworth, Jr., president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, asking if he had been correctly quoted, Mr. Root this week replied: "There is not at any time since my return from Russia expressed to anyone my opinion about woman voting or fighting in Russia, where it is none of my business, or about woman voting or fighting here, as to which I have not changed my opinion at all."

FEDERAL CONTROL OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Control of the sugar industry in the United States was placed voluntarily in the hands of the food administration today by representatives who agreed to import all raw sugar through a committee to be named by Herbert Hoover.

What can help the enemy more than such startling reports, arising as they do from the activities of these pro-German organizations?" said Mr. Spargo. "It has been reported that some of Kerensky's troops anxiously awaited the outcome of this advertised peace conference."

Leaders of the socialist party, who left the organization because of its stand on the war, declared that several weeks ago reports reached troops in Russia that American labor bodies would demand peace through the people's council meeting.

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CHICAGO MAYOR'S PARTY ATTACKED BY SOLDIERS

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—A demonstration of soldiers against 50 automobile parties constituting a delegation of the William Hale Thompson Republican club, bound for a county fair and political rally at Kankakee was arrested by the mayor.

The mayor who was by implication censured by a vote of the city council for his anti-war attitude yesterday, had warning that his welcome along the route of 66 miles, might be embarrassing and he was not in time when the procession started.

Soldiers, however, mistook one of his supporters for him and stripped a banner, giving the name of the club from the machine on which they thought he was riding. Civilians joined in the demonstrations and other banners were torn from machines.

The man who looked like the mayor was asked "What are you doing with an American flag?" There were hisses, cat calls, cries of "Slacker," "Kaiser," and the like.

A boy at 33rd street similarly misled, tried to present the "mayor" with a German flag but the emblem fell to the pavement where it was destroyed by passing vehicles.

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THE CITY COUNCIL HOLDS BUSY MEETING

The contract for the mason work of the proposed addition to the Bartlett school was the topic of discussion at a regular meeting of the municipal council this morning and after a very lengthy discussion William Drapack O'Hearn, who claims to be the lowest bidder, and Commissioner Warnock of the public buildings department, it was voted to postpone action

on the awarding of the contract until tomorrow morning although in the course of the meeting Commissioner Warnock made a motion that the contract be awarded to William Drapack O'Hearn. Commissioner Warnock took occasion to pay his respects to Mayor O'Donnell and to the newspapermen of the city in a lengthy and vigorous

Continued to Last Page

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON LONDON

11 Persons Killed and 62 Injured by German Bombs in London District

20 Machines Drop Over 40 Bombs—One Airplane Brought Down

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Eleven persons were killed and 62 injured in last night's aerial raid. One raid is reported to have been brought down off Sheerness, it is announced officially. The official announcement follows: "Enemy aeroplanes in considerable numbers crossed the southeast coast

Vanguard of New England's Thousands Reach Camp Devens

Lowell Men Among the Early Arrivals—Officers Escort Men to Barracks

AYER, Sept. 5.—The advance guard of men selected by the draft from New England and northern New York for service in the new national army arrived at Camp Devens today. The rapidly built cantonment where they

Continued to page three

P. F. SULLIVAN PLEADS FOR INCREASED FARES

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—P. F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway Co., today declared the principle of a uniform five cent street railway fare economically unsound and predicted the impairment of street railway service, unless the principle was obtained by legislative action.

Mr. Sullivan, speaking before the street railway investigation committee of the legislature, said it public must expect discontinuance of service or operation of lines by the state unless transportation expenses are reduced and fares reduced based on service rendered, are increased.

LIFE HISTORY OF MEN ARRIVING AT AYER

AYER, Sept. 5.—A detailed life history of each man arriving at Camp Devens was taken by the examining officers for the purpose of assigning him to the kind of service for which he is best suited. Whether he can swim, row a boat, drive an automobile, sing, play a piano and the extent of his education and business experience were among the questions the men were required to answer.

Major Rhinelandt Walden, formerly police commissioner in New York, was in command of the officers detailed to receive the new men. Booths for all the states had been erected at the gate, each manned by nine officers.

All States Represented. Soon after noon all states were represented and it was expected that virtually all of the 500 men would be here today. The 50 from Maine, the only state to send its entire 5 per cent, on the first day have been assigned to the 33rd Field Artillery, together with some of the New Hampshire contingents.

LOANS OF \$200,000,000 TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Loans of \$100,000,000 each to Great Britain and France were made by the government today, bringing the total advanced the allies up to \$2,368,400,000.

Today's loans are the first made this month and probably will be followed shortly by loans to other powers. The total thus far advanced entente governments is as follows: Great Britain, \$1,165,000,000; France, \$575,000,000; Italy, \$250,000,000; Belgium, \$25,000,000; Serbia, \$5,000,000.

Before taking your train home from Boston get The Sun at either newsstand in the North station.

TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED ON GERMAN BASES

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Many tons of bombs have been dropped in further raids on German military establishments in Belgium, causing large fires. The admiralty today gave out the following account of these operations:

"At midnight on the third instant a bombing raid was carried out by naval aircraft on the Bruges docks, the Yseraarsenale airbase and the Ghent aerodrome. Many tons of bombs were dropped with good results.

"A second raid on the Bruges docks was made at noon on Sept. 4. Hits were observed on special targets. Many sheds along the quay side were hit and large fires which were caused were still seen to be burning when the machines recrossed the line. All our machines returned from both raids.

"On Monday afternoon the third instant, an enemy aircraft spotting machine was seen to be firing when the fighter patrols and shot down completely out of control. An enemy kite balloon also was attacked and the kite was forced to jump out. Owing to the anti-aircraft fire the kite or the kite balloon was not observed."

ATTEMPT TO END B. & M. STRIKE

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Attorney General Gregory arrived here from Washington today and was in conference for some time with Henry F. Endicott, secretary of the state committee on public safety, discussing pending efforts to settle the strike of 300 machine shop and roundhouse employees of the Boston & Maine railroad. No statement regarding the conference was made public. Mr. Gregory conferred later with United States District Attorney George W. Anderson.

HIGH GRADE Army Officers' UNIFORMS

Made to Order. 12 Years' Experience on Army Uniforms.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN. Lowell's Leading Tailor. HOWE BUILDING, MERRIMACK ST.

START DRAFTED MEN FOR CAMP AT AYER

Arthur K. Wilson of 95 Grand street and Philip Henry Flynn of 8 Stevens street, who successfully passed the physical test and waived exemption before the exemption board of division 2 at city hall, left this morning for Ayer cantonment.

Through the courtesy of Commissioner James E. Donnelly the young soldiers were taken to the cantonment in an automobile.

James Allan, Jr., of 45 Stately street and John Boldue of 84 Perry street, both of division 1; Edward M. Cole of 19 Doane street and Edward P. McGuire of 7 Hudson street; Edgar E. Johnson of 526 Moody street and William McPherson of 115 Fulton street, will leave tomorrow morning.

The instructions sent to the men

Continued to page three

FEDERAL JUDGE TAKES U-BOAT SHELLS UP B. & M. STRIKE

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—James H. Hustis, temporary receiver of the Boston & Maine railroad conferred here today with Federal Judge James M. Morton, Jr., regarding the strike of 3000 operatives in its mechanical department, the continuation of which company officials said, would seriously affect transportation facilities in New England.

Judge Morton had not expected to return to Boston until Sept. 10, but it was said that he was advised of the failure of the state board of arbitration to have the road and its employees mediate and told that unless the differences were speedily adjusted great damage might be caused to the property, which is under the jurisdiction of the United States court.

George W. Anderson, federal district attorney and George L. Mayberry, counsel for the receiver, attended the conference. It was said that a statement probably would be issued later in the day.

After the conference Judge Morton announced that he had heard the views of the strikers and that he had requested representatives of the men to call at his office during the afternoon for an informal discussion of the causes leading to the strike. He was anxious, he said, to find out exactly why they had quit work. Judge Morton laid stress on the fact that in this undertaking he was acting informally.

IF YOU SUFFER FROM DYSPEPSIA

Your stomach needs help and just the kind of help Dys-pep-let gives. The prescription is simple: A Dys-pep-let or two after eating, and a little rest before and after dinner and supper. A successful physician says so.

Dys-pep-lets are sugar-coated digestive tablets, prompt and pleasant—a peculiar combination of the best digestive stimulants and laxatives. They are giving great satisfaction.

Get a bottle today at your druggist's. Price 10c, 25c or \$1. Prepared only by C. L. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

September is here! Thoughts now turn to the home, how to furnish it, how to embellish it, how to make it attractive. Our connections with hundreds of merchants mean that we can place you in an unusually strong position to present to our customers the very latest housefurnishing designs as they appear on the market.

Every housekeeper and everybody interested in the comfort, care and decoration of a home will find it worth while, convenient and satisfactory to visit our various home furnishing departments.

HIGGINS BROS. UNDERTAKERS. Funeral chambers and all modern conveniences. A whole building is utilized for the business. 415 LAVERGNE ST. TEL. 1404

SENATE KILLS HIGH WAR PROFITS TAXES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The movement in the senate to conscript wealth to pay America's war bill suffered a final and decisive defeat yesterday afternoon. The House amendment restoring the pre-war basis for computing war profits taxes, the La Follette 60 per cent. war profits tax amendment and the Hollis 60 per cent. war profits amendment were all voted down by the senate in rapid succession by overwhelming majorities.

The first Hollis amendment was defeated by a vote of 57 to 12, the second by a vote of 52 to 18, and the La Follette amendment by a vote of 50 to 18.

The best showing the advocates of higher war profits taxes made throughout their fight was in yesterday's vote on the La Follette 60 per cent. amendment, when they mustered 20 votes. The expected big gains on the 60 per cent. amendment, but there was a falling off, Senators Borah of Idaho and Trammell of Florida switching to the other side because they feared the flat tax would permit some of the ultra-prosperous corporations to escape with less levies than proposed by the finance committee.

Will Fight to End The senators advocating higher levies.

ly rejected it without debate. Senator Hollis proposed his 60 per cent. amendment, which he said would yield \$700,000,000 more revenue than the finance committee's program. Senator Kenyon of Iowa took the floor and urged the adoption of the amendment.

But Will Would Make Socialists Senator Kenyon predicted that the revenue bill in its present form, would "make more socialists than fighting men." He undertook to describe the "very clear line of cleavage" which he said existed in the senate over the bill.

"The line seems to be between a very large majority on one side and a very small remnant on the other," interrupted Senator Kenyon of Pennsylvania, sarcastically.

"Yes, in the United States senate," retorted Senator Kenyon, "but out in the country there are 100,000,000 people on our side."

The Iowa senator predicted the consumption taxes proposed in the bill would cause serious dissatisfaction among the people. "We must fight this war until we compel the Kaiser to take his bloody hands off Belgium and France," said Senator Kenyon, "and we must stay in it until we have removed the murderous menace of the Hohenzollerns." But he contended, the consumption taxes would cause discontent in the country, and contentment of the people, he insisted, "is just as essential to the winning of the war as prosperous business."

The poor people of this country, already overburdened with the high prices of necessities, cannot pay another cent of taxes," he said.

Senator Smoot of Utah urged the rejection of the Hollis amendment, because, he declared, it would take less money from some of the exceedingly prosperous corporations than the finance committee's rates. He named the Du Pont Powder company, the Bethlehem Steel company and the American Steel company as concerns which would pay less war taxes under the Hollis amendment than under the committee's schedule.

U. S. Steel Nets 470 Millions Senator Johnson of California interrupted him to call his attention to figures furnished to the senate yesterday by Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, on the earnings of the United States Steel corporation.

"The chairman of the finance committee estimated that the profits of the U. S. Steel corporation for 1917 would be \$470,000,000," said Senator Johnson. "He also stated that this tax would take \$183,000,000 from the steel corporation. The steel corporation's pre-war profits averaged \$63,000,000. On its whole earnings, therefore, it would pay 37 per cent. plus, while on its war profits it would pay 42 per cent. plus. So you see 60 per cent. tax does not mean 60 per cent. It is a snare and a delusion."

The 15 senators who voted for the Hollis 60 per cent. amendment, the final test of strength were: Ashurst, Chamberlain, Gronna, Hollis, Johnson of California, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of Washington, Kendrick, Kenyon, King, Kirby, La Follette, McKellar, McNary, Myers, Norris and Thompson.

Sensors who voted to restore the pre-war basis of the war profits tax as originally recommended by the finance committee were: Borah, Brady, Chamberlain, Gronna, Hollis, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, Kirby, La Follette, Myers and Phelan.

Mr. Charbonneau replied: "That may or may not be true, but it makes no difference what the cause is, the fact is that there is no appreciable social unrest. Many workmen own their own automobiles today, in fact, a Lowell manufacturer has been obliged to provide parking space for the automobiles of his employees."

"But even if there were a great social unrest, what is there to indicate that the initiative and referendum would do away with it? They say it has done away with certain western states, and while that contention is open to argument, even if their claim were true it would be indicative of nothing so far as Massachusetts is concerned, for in none of those states are conditions anything like the conditions found in Massachusetts. In only one state, our sister state of Maine, can there be found conditions at all analogous with those in Massachusetts, and what has occurred in the nine years since they adopted the initiative and referendum in Maine? Has it accomplished for that state anything that has not been obtained for Massachusetts through the system of representative government?"

"Take for example the labor laws: In Maine the limit upon the hours of labor is fifty-eight, while Massachusetts, through its legislature, has established a forty-four hour week. In Maine a child fourteen years of age can be employed fifty-eight hours in a week, and even more in case of emergency. In this state no child under sixteen years of age can be employed more than forty-eight hours in a week, under any conditions. Maine has no mothers' pension law; Maine's factory inspection laws are not to be compared with ours. In fact, all along the line of social welfare legislation Maine is far behind."

"I tell you that only through the initiative and referendum can there be real rule of the people, yet they provide that no question shall go upon the ballot except upon petition of not less than 25,000 voters obtained in not less than four counties. What class of people will be able to get such a number of signatures? Surely the workers in our mills cannot afford either the time or the money. As a matter of fact no questions would be submitted to the people except through the efforts of organized capital or organized labor, and my experience has led me to believe that in such matters organized capital would be far more successful."

"Contrast this proposed system with what we have now. Bear in mind that no measure could be acted upon until it was petitioned for by 25,000 voters. Under our present system the most humble worker in our mills, or in any walk of life, has only to draw up a petition, sign it with his own name, and if it carries enough signatures to be considered by the legislature."

"One of the great difficulties with the initiative and referendum, as proposed, is that no feasible method has yet been suggested for making amendments in the first draft of a law. Two of the most important laws of this state, from the standpoint of the laboring man, are the workers' compensation law and the law relative to mechanics' liens. Both were passed several years ago. In 1914 the legislature found it necessary to make six changes in the compensation law, and two changes in the lien law. If either of those laws had been passed by the people, under the initiative and referendum, they could not have been made except by another vote of the people."

Mr. Walker of Brookline, the chief sponsor for the initiative and referendum, said this was not true, and maintained that the legislature may amend, or even repeal any act passed by the people. Mr. Charbonneau replied that he had great respect for Mr. Walker's opinion, but added: "I have more regard for the decisions of the supreme court, and I understand that the court has decided that an act once passed by the people cannot be changed in any respect except by the people."

"It is generally admitted," he continued, "that the laws of Massachusetts are excellent, and to such an extent that they are copied by the legislatures in many other states. A gentleman who has served in both branches of the New Hampshire legislature has told me it is not at all unusual in that state to enact into law bills which are copied word for word from the state books of Massachusetts."

"I wish to turn our backs upon this proud record of Massachusetts," he said, "and to turn our backs upon the initiative and referendum would do away with it. There has also been heard from those who complain that there is an unequal distribution of wealth."

"Is the unequal distribution of wealth a condition peculiar to Massachusetts? Is there no other state in which some men are richer than their fellow men? I do not hesitate to state that in my opinion there is no other state in the union in which there is greater equality of opportunity; if some men profit by their opportunities, while others do not, it is not due to faulty government, but rather to personal ability. Every deleterious here knows that the state is full of contractors who began life as day laborers."

"There is some social unrest, to be sure, but there is less today than there has been for a long period of years. To make certain that my own judgment on that matter is correct, I have conferred with my fellow delegates from Lowell, and they agree with me that in our own city, one of the greatest industrial centers, there is less unrest at present than there has been at any time in the past twenty years."

Delegate Donovan of Springfield inquired why this was so, to which Mr. Charbonneau replied that it is because

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West Adams St., Near Normal School

TELL UNITED STATES TO GET ON WITH WAR

By KENNETH W. PAYNE

DUBLIN, Ireland, Sept. 5.—The great Irish convention, called here to form a workable constitution for the Emerald Isle has at last got its machinery oiled and going.

It is the war's first "peace conference." Factions that for centuries have fought each other with words and sometimes guns are now assembled peacefully to settle their differences by negotiation.

This convention is veiled under legal restrictions as to secrecy, and outlasted in thrill by the war news from France and Flanders.

But how is it working? And what are its prospects? I came here from London to answer for the Americans over whose grave interest in Ireland the English have been so concerned of late.

It is generally agreed that the solution of the Irish question is a vital part of post-war problems. World peace, the league of nations, freedom of the seas, the rights of nationalities, Britain's trade policy—all these are more or less closely touched by the Irish problem. I have talked with the leaders of every party, and with at least a dozen of the most prominent delegates to the convention. The lasting impression received from these meetings is that the delegates themselves, after getting their work in hand, were surprised to find it had possibilities of success.

They had arrived in a state of considerable gloom. Dublin had not shown as much interest in the opening of the convention as it did in the races held the same day.

Sinn Féin held aloof, and claimed to represent a majority of the Irish people. Surrounding this claim of pessimism, the convention assembled, and to its own astonishment it has now felt the unmistakable thrill of hope.

For the first time in the seven centuries through which the Irish problem has been unsolved, Irishmen on Irish soil represent practically every shade of opinion have met to thresh their problem out face to face—and to their own surprise they seem to be coming to the opinion that their differences are not insurmountable after all.

Among the more prominent of the members of the convention with whom I have talked are Sir Horace Plunkett, its chairman, Dr. J. P. Mahaffy, its secretary, and Lord Middleton, its president. Joseph Devlin, M.P., nationalist, and George Russell, Irish author of considerable note; Andrew Jameson, representing the unionist alliance, and J. J. Glancy, M.P., and Captain Stephen Gwynn, M.P., both nationalists.

Comments on the proceedings of the convention have been forbidden under the defense of the realm act. But here are a few random quotations from various of the delegates given in private conversation, and showing what the general situation is and how the wind blows.

A unionist: "We have come together without preconceived prejudices, and are sincerely trying to hammer the whole thing out."

John Redmond: "The auspicious organization of the convention raises hopes that the debate will lead to the early realization of a united and self-governing Ireland."

A nationalist: "Sinn Féin, refusing to recognize the convention, claims to represent a majority of the nation. But I believe it certain that while the Sinn Féiners have won various by-elections, in the case of a general election they would find they did not have the majority of the Irish people with them."

Joseph Devlin: "The Irish have always needed responsibility. Now the responsibility for solving their own problem has been put upon them, and I believe they will rise successfully to the occasion."

Most of the delegates discussed the possibility of mapping out a form of a home rule similar to that of Canada or of South Africa. Some suggested there might be three provinces, with local self-government and a common parliament to sit in Dublin.

It was suggested that to Ulster it would be more satisfactory if the powers of this general parliament were kept in Westminster.

"That question is the root on which we may yet split," said a nationalist. "But we are more hopeful of an understanding than we have ever been before."

The Sinn Féin party has announced its policy as a demand for absolute independence for Ireland. Its program is to win as many seats in parliament as possible, have the winners set up their own parliament in Ireland instead of going to Westminster, and while carrying on its propaganda for an Irish republic, to refrain from out-

breaks like that of Easter, 1916, and to try to present its case to the peace conference of the powers after the war.

The delegates to the convention seemed nearly unanimous in disputing the possibility of the question ever arising before the peace conference. They expected their constitution would prove satisfactory to the vast majority of the Irish people despite the Sinn Féin propaganda.

While the whole problem is being thrashed out, a general armistice seems to have been proclaimed. The Sinn Féin flag—minus the initials L. R., meaning Irish Republic—is allowed to fly from an election headquarters only a few blocks away from the convention hall. On one side of it is the area of destruction wrought by the famous Easter uprising. On the other the work of construction, the building of a new constitution to replace the wreckage of such troubles, is now going on in an atmosphere of unexpected optimism.

Have you any message for America? I asked one of the most prominent members of the convention.

"Yes," he said, "tell America to get on with the war. The Irish question is no longer acute, for now quietly and slowly Irishmen themselves are trying to work it out together. The impossible is always possible in Ireland, even perhaps the solution of the Irish question."

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WAR INCREASES THE DEMAND FOR LABOR

Special to The Sun

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Sept. 5.—An appreciable increase in the demand for labor in all of the principal industries in Massachusetts, except boot and shoe manufacturing, followed the transition from a peace to a war basis in the United States, according to a report issued today by the state bureau of statistics, with reference to employment conditions for the quarter ending June 30.

"To a limited extent," the report says, "there was a falling off in certain non-military activities, but, on the other hand, the placing out increasingly large contracts by the government has made necessary the employment of many additional workmen in the production of military supplies, and this increase in the demand for labor, together with the withdrawal from industry of large numbers of men who have enlisted for active service, has almost wholly absorbed any surplus of labor appearing in those industries and trades which have been adversely affected by the participation of this country in the war."

Returns received by the bureau from 979 labor organizations, representing 165,529 members, show that 8.4 per cent of the total membership were unemployed for causes, this being an increase of slightly more than one per cent as compared with March 30, 1917, but the increase is almost wholly attributable to the fact that 43.2 per cent of the total membership were out of employment in Lynn. The percentage unemployed on account of lack of work was 3.5 as compared with 3.7 for the period closing with March.

Only two cities, Lynn and Haverhill, showed abnormal numbers of unemployed, and in both cases the condition was due to lack of work in shoe factories. Lynn reported 4888 members, or 40.4 per cent out of work, while in Haverhill the number was 2225, and the percentage 32.3. For other cities the percentages were: Holyoke, 9.9; Salem, 7.1; Brockton, 6.7; Fall River, 6.4; Worcester, 6.3; New Bedford, 5.7; Gloucester, 5.2; Boston, 4.1; Fitchburg, 3.5; Lowell, 3.4; Taunton, 3.1; Pittsfield, 2.7; Lawrence, 2.5; Springfield, 1.7; and Cambridge and Quincy, 1.5.

Of conditions in the textile industry the report says:

"At the close of June the percentage unemployed, based on returns from 29 labor organizations having an aggregate membership of 11,113, was 1.5, as compared with 4.5 at the close of March, and with 3.1 at the close of June, 1916. While the returns do not cover a very large proportion of the textile operatives in the state, they include organizations which may be considered as fairly representative of the industry, and the present very low percentage may therefore be regarded as indicative of the unusual prosperity prevailing in the industry as a whole. With the exception of a comparatively large number of loommen and mulespinners in New Bedford, very few employees in any of the important textile centers were reported as unemployed."

"In general it may be said with reference to the textile industry throughout the entire country that, at the close of June there were few, if any, mills that were not operating on time, and this satisfactory condition promised to continue during the duration of the war. A large number of mills were being operated overtime, but some mills, particularly those manufacturing cotton goods, had discontinued night work because of a lack of even fairly capable operatives. According to a report prepared by the secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, it appeared that, on June 1, 33 per cent of the looms, 3 per cent of the wooden spindles, and 15.7 per cent of the worsted spindles in the United States were idle. A considerable part of the textile machinery was idle because of an insufficient number of operatives. These facts have reference to the textile industry throughout the entire country, but may be taken as indicative of conditions in Massachusetts. Summaries of reports received from the principal textile centers follow:

Boston: There appeared to be a great shortage in the supply of textile workers. This was due to the demand for munition workers at higher wages than those received even by skilled textile operatives, and it was difficult to secure an adequate supply of even unskilled workers in the textile factories. Much overtime work is being offered, especially in the woolen and worsted mills as the prevailing shortage of labor would justify.

Fall River: The cotton mills were very busy. Several of the mills were working overtime and there was no surplus labor. Fitchburg: Business was reported as "good."

Framingham: The one woolen mill was employing a full force of operatives.

Holyoke: The mills were being operated on full time.

Lawrence: All textile workers were reported as fully employed.

Lowell: The textile mills were being operated on full time and in several mills overtime was necessary. Some machinery was idle because of a scarcity of operatives.

New Bedford: In the cotton mills the operatives were being employed on regular time.

North Adams: In this district the woolen and worsted mills were being operated overtime.

Salem: The one large cotton mill was being operated on full time, with satisfactory orders on hand.

Taunton: Some overtime on government orders was found necessary; otherwise mills were being operated on full time.

Waltham: Overtime was found necessary in several lines of textile work. In the cotton bleaching and finishing work the force of workmen was being increased.

Waltham: In cotton manufacturing, bleaching and dyeing some overtime work was necessary. HOYT.

GOMPERS PLEDGES SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which opened its national conference here today, outlined the purpose of the organization as the securing of support of the government "all the moral and material power of the working class of the nation."

"It shall be our task," he said, "to interpret America's democratic spirit and purpose in this conflict to our fellow workers, especially those of foreign birth, and to combat every form of propaganda and matter by whom it may be carried on, which tends to weaken the loyalty and devotion of the masses and their willingness to strive and sacrifice for the nation and its high purpose."

"The complete declaration of principles as announced by Mr. Gompers is as follows:

"As believers in the great and splendid vision of democracy and internationalism, the fraternalism and solidarity of all peoples, we assert at this time our qualified loyalty to the republic of the United States of America and our determination to do all that lies in our power to win the war in which it is engaged."

"Loyalty to the ideals of freedom, democracy and internationalism requires loyalty to America."

"Disloyalty to America in this crisis is disloyalty to the cause of freedom, democracy and internationalism."

"No national selfishness impelled this republic to enter the war. The idealism born with the establishment of this republic itself preserves freedom not only for itself but for all

nations, great and small, and the body of international law which all the free democratic nations of the world respect and obey and only the brutal autocracies seek to dishonor and destroy. In such a conflict real standard bearers of democracy and true internationalists can have no hesitation in supporting our republic which has made its own the cause and interests of all free peoples. It is therefore in truth not a 'capitalist' war, but a freeman's war."

"Fully impressed by these facts, realizing that a noble internationalism is implicit in our American conception of national existence, it shall be our purpose to bring to the support of the government all the moral and material power of the working class of the nation. It shall be our task to interpret America's democratic spirit and purpose in this conflict to our fellow workers, especially those of foreign birth, and to combat every form of propaganda and matter by whom it may be carried on, which tends to weaken the loyalty and devotion of the masses and their willingness to strive and sacrifice for the nation and its high purpose."

"The complete declaration of principles as announced by Mr. Gompers is as follows:

"As believers in the great and splendid vision of democracy and internationalism, the fraternalism and solidarity of all peoples, we assert at this time our qualified loyalty to the republic of the United States of America and our determination to do all that lies in our power to win the war in which it is engaged."

"Loyalty to the ideals of freedom, democracy and internationalism requires loyalty to America."

"Disloyalty to America in this crisis is disloyalty to the cause of freedom, democracy and internationalism."

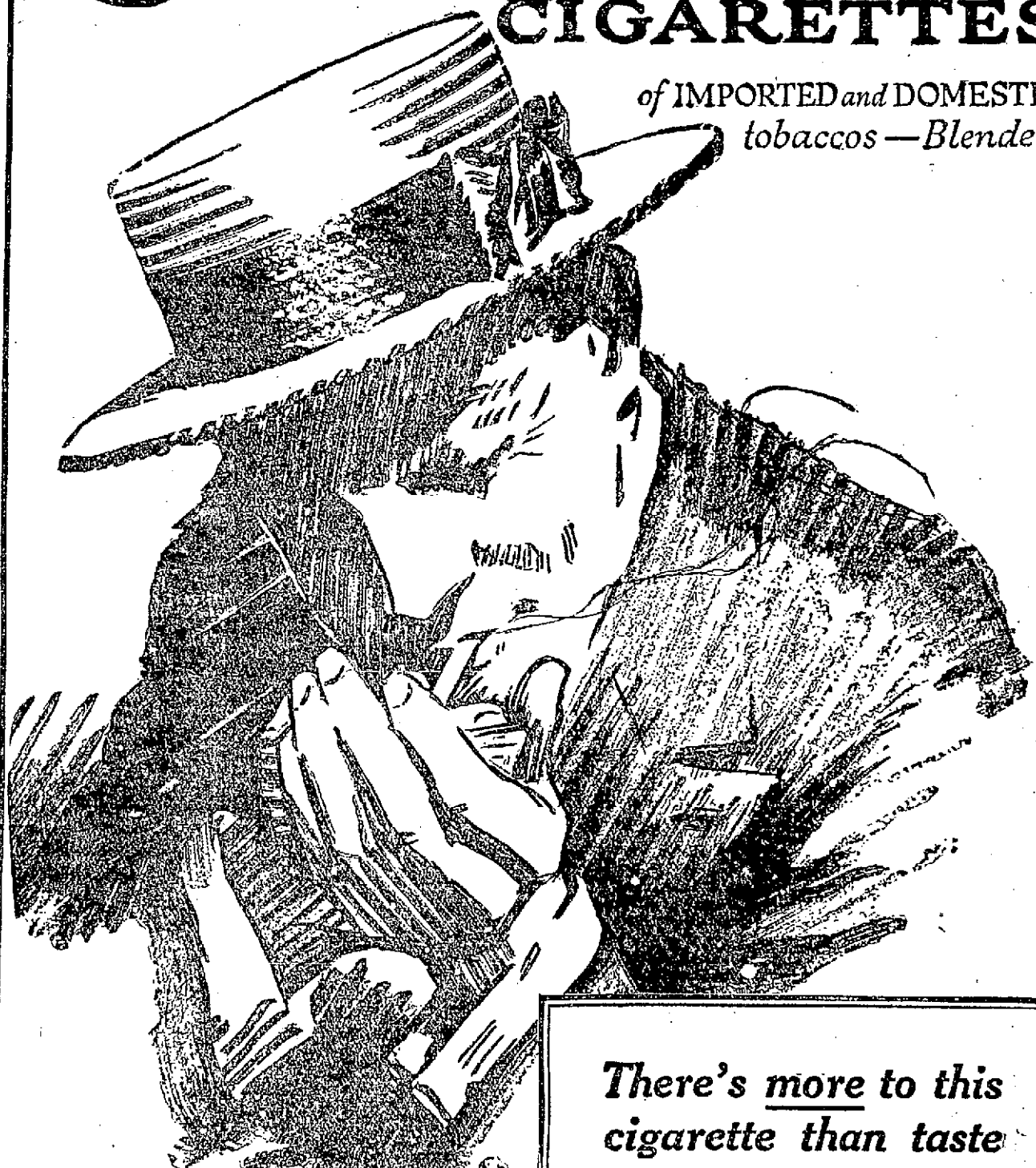
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Chesterfields hit the smoke-spot, they let you know you are smoking—they "Satisfy"!

And yet, they're MILD!

The blend is what does it—the new blend of pure, natural Imported and Domestic tobaccos. And the blend can't be copied.

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Liggall & Myers Tobacco Co.

Package wrapped in dust-proof, moisture-proof paper—keeps them fresh.

20 for 10¢

They "Satisfy"—and yet they're Mild!

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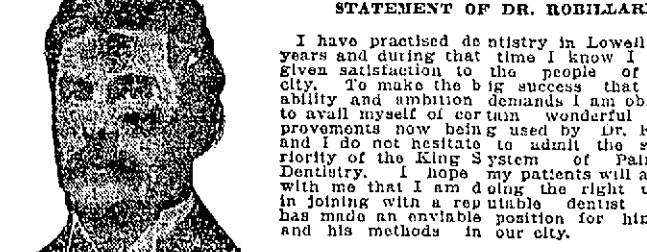
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One of Lowell's Leading Dentists.



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I have practised dentistry in Lowell for years and during that time I know I have given satisfaction to the people of this city. To make the big success that my ability and ambition demands I am obliged to avail myself of certain wonderful improvements now being used by Dr. King. And I do not hesitate to admit the superiority of the King system of Painless Dentistry. I hope my patients will agree with me that I am doing the right thing in joining with a reputable dentist who has made an enviable position for himself and his methods in our city.

IF I HURT YOU DON'T PAY ME

No pain and a small per cent. over the cost of the best materials money will buy is a combination that cannot be beat. Get the other fellow's price for his best, then compare it with mine, is all that I ask you to do.

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Gold Crowns.....\$3 and \$5 Painless Extracting, Free

Estimate and Advice Given. Fit Guaranteed.

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EX-BRITISH TOMMY LAYS OUT SIX

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—That a British Tommy, especially an Irish-British Tommy, can fight and is quite willing to do so when necessary was demonstrated yesterday when no less than six pro-revolutionary Irishmen in an effort to vent their spleen against England climbed aboard Harcourt St. West, who has been with the British army in Belgium for nineteen months.

West, who at present is a horse owner and trainer, was leading half a dozen horses down Columbus avenue to the Bunkley Riding Academy, 46 West Sixty-fifth street, when at six o'clock six charges balked and became unruly. Several men answered his call for help and succeeded in getting the horses to the stable. Then West took his horse to the neighboring stable for refreshment. It was there that the subject of war came up for discussion and it looked out that the horse trainer formerly was a British uniform.

"Who in — wants to fight for England?" queried someone. "What West replied is not known. "That goes for everybody in here," added the unidentified person, who by this time was ready for a Sinn Féin riot.

Perceiving that he was not highly regarded as a host, West left the stable. At least six of the revolutionary members of his race followed and at six o'clock street feathers began to fly. Naked fists alone against such odds were out of the question, and West wielded a cane, without which he never goes abroad.

In a few minutes the attacking party had so little spleen left it was hardly noticeable, but West was just getting under way. Patrolman McNally strode along about that time and decided to cut the merry mood. He was out of luck. Slow to wrath, the one time Tommy was now one little wrath after another and no specter of persons. Finally McNally called to other policemen to assist him and the party was officially ended. West was taken to the West Sixty-eighth street station, where he was charged with assault by Patrick J. Herlihan, one of the revolutionary ex whom he had laid low.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

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Always bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Little

MRS. LENA BELLEHUMEUR (nee Lena LaLumiere), well known as leading milliner, will have complete charge of the new millinery department of the BOSTON LADIES' OUTFITTERS, to be located at 94 Merrimack street. Second floor.

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor
SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press

THE BOSTON & MAINE STRIKE

It is not an easy matter to decide offhand the merits of a labor strike and particularly a railroad strike. There may be many reasons that do not appear on the surface and it is therefore very easy to give a wrong explanation of any strike.

It is fair to assume that intelligent men must have some well founded grievance before going into voluntary idleness as a protest.

We notice that in some quarters there is a disposition to defend such strikes as that which is now in progress on the Boston & Maine on the ground that it is made necessary by the work of the coal barons and the food speculators. Put in a more direct form, it is claimed that the strike is justified because the government has allowed the food speculators to drive up the price of food and the coal operators to put up the price of fuel.

It seems that a little consideration will show the absurdity of this contention. On the contrary, it is chiefly the continual demand for higher wages that causes the price of food and coal to be so high.

The unions in every craft are well organized and they fix their prices which their employers must accept. This is true from the farm laborer to the railroad train man, and the Brotherhoods who dictate to congress the rate of wages that must be paid with the alternative that the transportation system of the country will be paralyzed and millions of people left to starve because the necessities of life cannot be moved to large centers of population. The Brotherhoods under the Adamson act draw from the railroads \$60,000,000 a year, and it is reasonable to assume that their action has prevented some of the roads from increasing the wages of other employees.

In the great miners' strike when Roosevelt was president, the miners got an increase that sent the price of coal higher than it had ever been before. They have had a great many increases since then and every one of them added materially to the price of coal. Was this the work of the coal barons? It certainly wasn't.

Moreover, at the present time the trade commission has interfered to prevent an excessive price of coal and the act recently passed for food administration under Hoover also provides for fair dealing in coal and other kinds of fuel. But it is not to be expected that they can bring down the price of coal, of flour or of meat by the mere issuance of an order. They cannot fix a selling price below the actual cost or below what will afford a fair profit to the producers. If they did, the industries of the land would be paralyzed. The men who are employed in the various industries would receive high wages while the manufacturers would get nothing. In point of fact, this is precisely what is happening today on the Boston & Maine railroad. The road is being run on the money of the stockholders. These people expect a fair profit on their investment, but they are not getting it, and at the same time the value of their property has been steadily depreciating.

The Boston & Maine is in a worse condition than most of the other roads throughout the country, but since the passage of the Adamson act, all the railroads are complaining. They claim that the expenses for the financial year ending June 30, 1916, showed an increase of \$447,000,000 in wages, fuel, taxes, rails, locomotives, passenger cars and freight cars.

To offset this they have demanded an increase of 15 per cent in freight rates, but this they were refused. Experts have taken up their demands and figured out how each dollar of the railroad receipts is expended. They make this report on the subject: for labor, 43 cents; taxes, 5 cents; fuel and locomotive supplies, 5 cents; other material and supplies, 16 cents; loss and damage, 2 cents; betterments, 2 cents; leased roads and interest on funded debt, 15 cents. The total of these figures is 95 cents, leaving 5 cents for dividends and the necessary surplus.

The item of taxes per mile of railroad increased from \$200 in 1907 to \$673 in 1914 or 166 per cent. The increase in the cost of commodities since 1895 has been 115 per cent. The railroads suffered from this fully as much as did their employees, perhaps even more, because while the employees got several increases in wages, the railroads got no increase in freight rates.

It has been general economic conditions like these in addition to certain mismanagement that practically wrecked the Boston & Maine and drove it into the hands of a receiver.

Now as to the merits of the present strike, we are not prepared to say. It may be just or it may not, but we do say that in view of the war and the fact that the Boston & Maine is in the hands of a receiver, the men should have waited until their claims were brought before the court. The fact that we are at war does not warrant a railroad or any other power to force its employees to work for less than a fair rate of wages; but on the other hand it should cause patriotic workmen to be more cautious in regard to doing anything that would hamper the government in its prosecution of war operations. It is to be hoped this strike will soon be

settled in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, but it is unwise either now or at any other time to blame the government for economic conditions that are world-wide and which no government can control.

BETTER COAL SUPPLY

Chairman Storow of the New England coal committee has suggested a plan by which this part of the country may get a more prompt and generous shipment of coal. It is to increase the capacity of the water carrying trade on the eastern coast. Under one capable head the control and operation of all the tugs and barges in New England could be utilized to bring to Boston, New London, Providence, Fall River, Portland and Bangor, much more coal than they have been delivering. It is pointed out that several tugs are sent out well loaded and after dropping some of their barges at intervening ports, they continue to their destination with the remainder. Mr. Storow would have their trips and loads so arranged that each tug would have a full load to the end of its trip instead of sending two or three tugs to do the work of one for a great part of the way. Much coal for Long Island sound ports is now towed by ocean going tugs. Smaller tugs are suggested for these protected waters, while the larger are to be reserved for outside trips. Advantage is also to be taken of the protection afforded by the Cape Cod canal. The scheme is one which, it seems, should be adopted in view of the congested conditions on the railroads in the eastern states.

FEDERAL CHILD LABOR

The federal child labor law which took effect September 1st, will not make much difference in Massachusetts where it was anticipated by our legislature. It may however result in a more uniform enforcement of the law. The minimum age for factories is fixed by the law at 14 years, and for mines and quarries at 16 years, while no child under 16 is to be employed over eight hours a day, and not before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m. This law was anticipated in Massachusetts and here in addition cooperative courses in technical training are authorized in connection with factory work. This law will affect the mills of the south very materially, and it is noticeable that there is a judge at Greensboro, N. C., who has declared the law unconstitutional. The southern states are apparently still jealous of federal interference with their sovereign rights, but we surmise this law will be sustained by the highest court in the land in view of its humanitarian aims. If it were constitutional to free the slaves, so also is it to set free the child slaves of the south.

The plight of Russia at the present time is such as should bestir the most phlegmatic patriot. The German residents are preparing the way for the invader who is liable to capture the Russian fleet and thereby leave Petrograd practically defenceless. Should this occur Russia would thereafter be used as the German base of supply for continuing the war. The Allies in the western front should strike quickly if they ever intend to enter German territory.

The next Liberty loan will be coming about the same time as our tax bill.

Safeguards Health of The Children

Constipation, or inaction of the bowels, is a great menace to health. Cathartic or purgative remedies should never be given to children as the violence of their action tends to upset the entire digestive system. A mild laxative is far preferable, and the combination of simple laxative herbs with peppermint known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and sold in drug stores for fifty cents a bottle, is highly recommended. This preparation contains no opiate, narcotic, or habit-forming drug of any description, is mild and gentle in its action, and brings relief in an easy, natural manner. Its pleasant taste appeals to children and they take it readily. Thousands of mothers have testified to the merit of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and in countless homes it is the standard family remedy. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 155 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois.

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The Sunday Supplement of The Sun published in connection with its Saturday edition, contains an up-to-the-minute women's page. Have you read it?

SEEN AND HEARD

The trouble is with many people they assert their suspicions as facts.

It may be fortunate for a fool that he does not know he is one, but it's awfully rough on the rest of us.

An Honest Man

If Diogenes, the Greek philosopher and cynic, were alive today and came to the city of Lowell, he would not have to use his celebrated lantern to find an honest man. He could drop into Merrimack square in broad daylight and touch Michael E. Vaughan, the well known street cleaner, on the back and say: "At last I have found an honest man, and it was not necessary for me to leave my lantern!" But Diogenes passed away a number of years ago and never had a chance to see Mr. Vaughan. The other day Mr. Vaughan swept up a portion of an envelope and ever being on the alert for articles which might be dropped by persons passing through the square, opened the already broken envelope and found a number of bills therein. A portion of an address showed that the envelope and contents presumably belonged to Flora H. Sprague of 110 Branch street, who is

principal of the Laura E. Lee primary school. Mr. Vaughan reported the matter to Traffic Officer John J. Sullivan and the latter in turn notified the police station and in a very short time Miss Sprague called upon Mr. Vaughan, received the money she had lost and rewarded him. Mr. Vaughan is thankful for the reward, but said he didn't expect to receive anything for doing his duty and evidently Miss Sprague differs with Diogenes relative to the honest man question.

Her Lapsome Auntie

If there is any person who can make things more embarrassing for relatives than a small boy it is a small girl. On a local street car a few days ago the passengers included a dainty little miss in ruffled gown and blue ribbons, who accompanied her aunt, the relationship being known to passengers from the constant chatter of "auntie." "Auntie" was a little more than inclined to stoutness and was approaching the uncertain age, but evidently still had an eye for opportunity, for when a young man entered the car "auntie" obligingly took the youngster on her lap, to make room for him. It was a precarious seat and time after time the kidding slipped down. At last

the little maid decided she had rather stand, but auntie was bent on making an impression. "Come, darling," she cooed. "Sit nicely on auntie's lap."

"Then slipped up the exasperated maid in a voice which could be heard from one end of the car to the other: "I can't sit on your lap. You haven't got any lap."

"The Merrimack"

When the mornin' sun breaks thro' the mist
And sheds its golden rays,
O'er yonder stream that winds between
The verdured banks and braes,
I wander down free beaten paths
And listen to the story
The whisperin' trees wait over the breeze
Its beauty and its glory.

On every side the sweet perfume
Frae fields o' new mown hay,
And fragrant flowers bring back the
"horns,"
It seems but yesterday,
I rambl'd down the banks o' Clyde
Among the purple heather,
Whaur love and I, in days gone by,
Walk'd hand in hand together.

O gin I had the tongue o' Burns,
Or po'er tae wield the pen,
Yer sweet delight, haff day and nicht,
Ed sing tae brithers o' the Glen,
Amont mase among the blest
If I could only tak
Ma' time tae dwell, on hilt and dell,
Along the Merrimack.

—Bernard D. Ward.



We beg to announce the arrival of our new Fall merchandise, and, as in other years it represents our best efforts to secure for you the best fabrics and tailoring.

The clothing, suits and overcoats, for men and young men, is as crisp and new as Rogers-Peet and Society Brand can design; made of cloth from good old New England looms.

There are numerous features of our young men's clothing which are very new, and unobtainable elsewhere, as we are exclusive agents for Society Brand Clothes which explains why such an old house has such a number of young friends.

Our other lines of merchandise are very clever also; shoes, hats and furnishings, embracing the new ideas for our younger friends and at the same time not forgetting our older ones.

Putnam & Son Co.

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Merrimack Square Theatre

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Do You Like a Good Love Story and a Mystery?

ALEXANDRA CARLISLE in "TIDES OF FATE"

A Wonderfully Fast Moving Romance.

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY



Mme. PETROVA

— IN —

"The Law of The Land"

A sensitive girl is forced into a loveless marriage by a dissipated mother. She jilts her real fiancé. After a space of five years her fiancé returns from abroad. No one realizes what this delicate girl had to undergo at the hands of her brutal husband. But "The Law of the Land" makes an interesting and unexpected climax which all who see will welcome.

MME. PETROVA
"THE LAW OF THE LAND"
A Paramount Picture

Regina Badet in "THE GOLDEN LOTUS"

Beauty, youth, the glamor of romance, the red flames of passion, the still, bewitching of nature at its best—all these combine in this picture to entrance and delight the beholders. It is a powerful story of a woman who leads a double life. You will like it.

PICTOGRAPHS

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Vaudeville Today, Mat. 2 P. M., Eve. 7.30

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With RUTH TOMPKINS

A Movie Musical Comedy With Music and Femininity

Joseph Bennett and Edward Richards

In the Dramatic Sensation

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Browning and Denny in "Back Again"

Joseph E. Bernard presents "Who Is She"

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in the Comedy Photoplay,

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SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PUBLIC.—On account of the increased length of our entertainment, Matinees will start at 2 p. m., and Evening at 7.30 sharp, until further notice.

CREW OF U.S. STEAMER HELD IN PRUSSIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Capt. Albert Oliver of the American tank steamer Campana, and four of the five members of the naval gun crew who were taken prisoner when their ship was captured and sunk Aug. 6 by a German submarine, are in a prison camp in Brandenburg, Prussia, the American Red Cross was advised by cable from Geneva.

The message made no mention of Seaman William, Albert Miller, the other prisoner, and an inquiry has been cabled to Geneva to learn his fate.

The four gunners held by the Ger-

Canobie Lake Park

ALL ATTRACTIONS OPEN THIS WEEK

Change of Program Every Day at the Theatre

WEDNESDAY FANNIE WARD in "THE CHEAT"

THURSDAY MARY PICKFORD in "MADAME BUTTERFLY"

OWL THEATRE

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Cherry Millard does as she pleases until she meets resistance from a power stronger than herself.

—SEE—

VALESKA SURATT

Portray all the glitter and tinsel of Cherry's life in the WM. FOX photoplay

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SPECIAL! Episode of "STINGAREE" HUGHIE MACK COMEDY and OTHERS

"THE MYSTERY of the BOULE CABINET"

A 5-act detective drama based on Burton E. Stevenson's world famous novel of the same name. Special Films and Novelties Also.

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Special Pictures "BING BANG," a New Fox Film Comedy with Charles Conklin.

Warren Kerrigan and Herbert Rawlinson in Special Universal Films.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY MARY MILES MINTER In Mutual's Picture "ENVIRONMENT"

A Remarkable Analysis of One Little Girl's Life

OTHERS USUAL PRICES

CROWN Theatre

Showing Stars and Features Only

TODAY AND THURSDAY ONLY—The Eminent FRANKLYN FARNUM In "THE CAR OF CHANCE"

"A REGIMENT OF TWO," starring CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG, EARLE WILLIAMS, EDITH STOREY, E. K. LINCOLN, SIDNEY DREW, And Others.

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| 9.45 | 10.31 | 10.30 | 11.37 | 9.45 | 9.53 | 10.50 | 11.39 |
| | | 11.40 | 12.36 | 9.45 | 10.40 | | |

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